

# The Bombay Chronicle



FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 105

BOMBAY SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1924.

TWO ANNAS.

## The Bombay Chronicle

### Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

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### MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passport.

| Date.       | Steamer.      | Connecting at Aden with | Tons   |
|-------------|---------------|-------------------------|--------|
| 3rd May.    | DELTA         | CHINA                   | 7,952  |
| 10th "      | MANTUA        | MONGOLIA                | 10,902 |
| 17th "      | DONGOLA       | "                       | 16,386 |
| 24th "      | CALEDONIA     | "                       | 7,952  |
| 31st "      | DELTA         | NAR-KUNDA               | 16,227 |
| 7th June.   | KAISAR-I-HIND | "                       | 11,430 |
| 14th "      | DONGOLA       | KHIVA                   | 9,097  |
| 21st "      | NALDERA       | "                       | 15,998 |
| 28th "      | DELTA         | MOLDAVIA                | 16,277 |
| 5th July.   | MACEDO        | "                       | 7,952  |
| 12th "      | CHINA         | MOREA                   | 11,089 |
| 19th "      | DELTA         | "                       | 8,097  |
| 26th "      | CALEDONIA     | "                       | 7,952  |
| 2nd August. | CHINA         | MOOLTAN                 | 20,700 |
| 9th "       | NAR-KUNDA     | "                       | 16,227 |
| 16th "      | DELTA         | MALWA                   | 10,941 |
| 23rd "      | CALEDONIA     | "                       | 7,952  |
| 30th "      | NALDERA       | MALOJA                  | 20,837 |
| 6th Sept.   | DELTA         | "                       | 16,227 |
| 13th "      | NALDERA       | MANTUA                  | 10,902 |
| 20th "      | DONGOLA       | MONGOLIA                | 16,386 |
| 27th "      | MACEDO        | "                       | 7,952  |
| 4th Oct.    | DELTA         | KAISAR-I-HIND           | 11,430 |
| 11th "      | CHINA         | "                       | 7,952  |
| 18th "      | DONGOLA       | MOLDAVIA                | 16,277 |
| 25th "      | CALEDONIA     | "                       | 7,952  |

\* Through steamers from China. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.  
x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

### BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

| Date about. | Steamer. | Tons. |
|-------------|----------|-------|
| 7th May     | DOMALA   | 8,441 |
| 23rd "      | MASHOBRA | 8,324 |
| 13th June   | DURENDA  | 7,241 |
| 11th July   | MERKARA  | 8,285 |
| 25th "      | MODASA   | 8,968 |
| 8th Aug.    | MANELA   | 8,303 |
| 22nd "      | MALDA    | 8,965 |
| 5th Sept.   | MATTANA  | 8,965 |
| 26th "      | MASHOBRA | 8,324 |
| 17th Oct.   | DURENDA  | 7,241 |
| 31st "      | MORVADA  | 8,193 |

\* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.  
\* 1 Calls at Hongkong and Shanghai, cargo vessel only.

### P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

| Date about. | Steamer.    | Tons. |
|-------------|-------------|-------|
| 15th May    | KIDDER-PORR | 5,334 |
| 27th "      | SOUDAN      | 6,696 |
| June        | A Steamer   |       |
| 8th July    | SICILIA     | 6,813 |
| 22nd "      | DINIA       | 6,684 |
| 19th August | SOUDAN      | 6,696 |
| 16th Sept.  | SICILIA     | 6,813 |
| 14th Oct.   | SAR-DINIA   | 6,813 |

\* Cargo vessel only.  
\* 1 Calls at Hongkong and Shanghai, cargo vessel only.

### BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

| Date about. | Steamers. | Destination.               |
|-------------|-----------|----------------------------|
| 2nd May     | VARSOVA   | Bombay via K.ohi 6-30 p.m. |
| 3rd "       | CHAKLA    | Karachi via K.ohi 9 a.m.   |
| 5th "       | VITA      | Karachi via K.ohi 9 a.m.   |
| 7th "       | BARJORA   | Bombay via K.ohi 9 a.m.    |
| 14th "      | KARAPARA  | Bombay via K.ohi 9 a.m.    |

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.  
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BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.

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CAPITAL PAID-UP .. Rs. 1,00,00,000

RESERVE FUND .. Rs. 74,00,000

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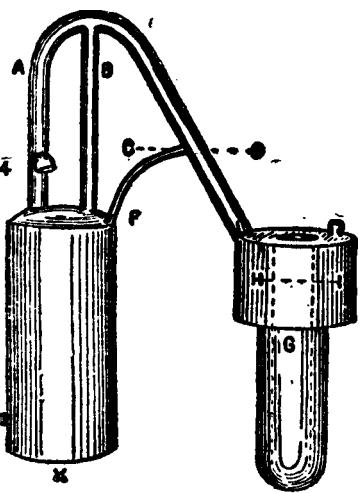
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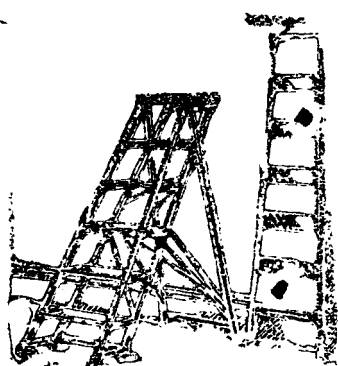
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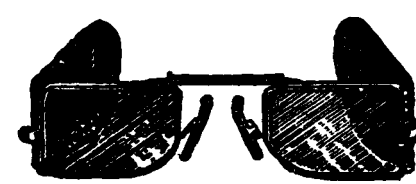
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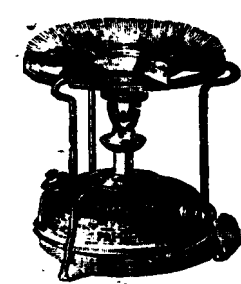
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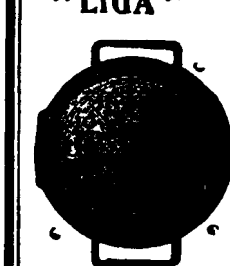
## PRICES REDUCED.



All kinds of stoves. Price have been reduced and Selling Prices No. 100 (folded) Stove complete for Rs. 9 only. Postage extra.

E. D. B. WAGLE, STOVE SPECIALIST  
Tram Terminus, Girgaum.

## THE FAMOUS GOLD WRIST "LIGA" WATCHES



KEEP TIME TO THE VERY MINUTE  
SOLD UNDER VALUE REFUND GUARANTEE

At Prices unobtainable elsewhere  
Illustrated Catalogue sent on request  
CADER & Co. Ltd.  
York House, Fort, Colombo.



GREATLY  
REDUCED  
PRICES.

The Ideal Cooker for the house: Apply for free catalogue. Annapurna Cooker Co. No. 8/01, P. O. Thalakkudi, Belgaum. Bombay agents: G. S. Ranade and Co. Girgaum Tram Road, opp. Govt. Stables.

## HALF-WATT PHILIPS' LAMPS.

ELECTRIC  
FANS  
FIXTURES  
ACCESSORIES  
KETTLES, IRONS,  
ETC.

THE LONDON EASTERN & AMERICAN TRADING Co.,  
HUMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

## CLASSIFIED ADVTs.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'Apply Box No. ....' Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle' will be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number.....

Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle' Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—Experienced TIMEKEEPER for Workshop in Bombay. Apply to Box No. 227, Advt. Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle.' A 19565

EXPERIENCED DESPATCH CLERKS required, accustomed to superintending railway and despatching correspondence. Apply personally—ARMT AND NAVY STORES. A 19567

WANTED—Competent SALESMAN for Millstones. Salary and commission. Apply Box No. 226, Advt. Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle.' A 19550

WANTED—A WEAVING MASTER for a local Mill. Apply with particulars of experience, testimonials, and the salary required, to Box No. 230, Advt. Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle.' A 19584

WANTED—A GENERAL CLERK, knowing English and Gujarati. Apply personally—HAJEE EBRAHIM FAZAL & CO., Chackla St., Bombay. A 19554

WANTED—ACTIVE and INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to earn Rs. 100 and more per month by canvassing life business for a well-established Indian Office. Apply Box No. 232, Advt. Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle.' A 19539

WANTED—Certified SECOND OFFICER for steamer. One with higher grade certificate preferred. Apply to Box No. 221, Advt. Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle.' A 19543

WANTED—Good COMPOUNDER, pay Rs. 40/- Apply in person, Dr. KOTHAVALA, Tottie Terrace, Lenington Road, Grant Road. A 19548

WANTED—A competent, well-educated PARSILADY with organizing ability as Supervisor of an Institute for Women's work. Salary Rs. 100 and more according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 234, Advt. Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle.' A 19563

WANTED—An experienced SOLICITOR'S MANAGING CLERK, having worked at least for 10 years as Managing Clerk. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 233, Advt. Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle.' A 19562

INSURANCE CLERK WANTED by European Firm with experience in Fire and Marine, capable of issuing policies and able to canvass for business. State salary and whether disengaged. Must be energetic. Apply to Box No. 222, Advt. Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle.' A 19544

SALARY RS. 100-200 PER MONTH IN 30 DAYS.—We can help you to these salaries. We have done this for others. Learn on absolutely NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. Only 9 Characters and 3 Rules. 2 days FREE trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 3 airmail stamps. HAWAID COLLEGE, S. 2, RAWALPINDI. (A) (S)

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—Situation by an honest hard-working Hindu youth, knowing General accounts, filing and despatching. Satisfaction guaranteed. Please write to Box No. 229, Advt. Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle.' A 19533

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

SMART UNDER-GRADUATE wants TUTORIALS. Can undertake on very moderate rates. Please apply Box No. 231, Advt. Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle.' B 19533

AN experienced Non-co-operator journalist with first class previous experience of conducting daily newspapers with ability seeks EMPLOYMENT as editor. He is ready to go even outside India. For particulars write to J. H. A. C/o R. G. Tripathi and Co., P. Building, Sandhurst Road, Bombay No. 10330

## HOUSES &amp; FLATS TO LET

TO LET—Two nice rooms, 3rd floor, near Dholi Talao, rent moderate. Apply PIONEER SPORTS DEPOT, Dholi Talao, Bombay. C 19536

TO LET—SHOPS, GODOWNS, ROOMS for Office and Residence, 'Abba Building', Carnao Road. Apply HAJEE MAHD. ABBA, 173, Juckeria, Masjid, Bombay. C 19573

TO LET—Very desirable office and residential premises on the 3rd floor at 14/19 Princess Street, Opp. Queen's Road, opposite Marine Lines. Apply THE BOMBAY MOTOR SERVICE, LTD., at the same premises. C 19542

TO BE LET at 51, Naigum Road, Dadar, a commodious first floor of All India Bungalow, newly white-washed in fancy colours, airy and open on all sides—consisting Drawing, Dining, Dressing, 3 Bedrooms Cook and Bath rooms and a large front verandah. For rent etc., apply on the premises. C 19525

## MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

WANTED—FILTER PRESS for oil of 15 tons per day capacity also. Disintegrator for oil cake 2 tons per hour capacity. Apply with full particulars and prices to Box No. 224A, Advt. Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle.' K

FOR SALE—One LANCASHIRE BOILER of 30' by 7' of 100 lbs. pressure of THOMAS BEBLEY; and one STEAM ENGINE of HICKS make, of corlith valves with condenser, 20 in. cylinder—45 in. stroke. Apply to Box No. 189, Advt. Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle.' K 19525

FOR SALE—One 16 H.P. Dwarf Pattern Vertical STEAM BOILER by Lumby, Ltd., Greenland Boiler Works, working pressure 200 lbs. per square inch 10-6, by 5-6, diam complete with all usual mountings, Injector, Chimney, and a steam donkey, all for sale just as new (used only about a week). For prices and particulars write to the undersigned—K. K. KHANDANI LUNDAWARI, D. P. & CO., Khori Garden, Karachi, P. O. Box No. 83. A 19563

## PHOTOGRAPHY.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the 'Sunday Chronicle'. Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR, 'Sunday Chronicle,' Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

## MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Large quantities of DIAMONDS. Forward lowest quotations mentioning carats in stock to Box No. 225, Advt. Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle.' N 19549

## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

TYPEWRITER. PRICES SPECIALLY REDUCED.—Super Grade Factory Rebuilt (like new) Remington Visible Typewriters and Secondhand Remingtons, Underwoods, Oliviers, Corons, and Vernacular Typewriters. A visit will convince you. Also spare parts, Ribbons, Carbons, etc., etc. Repairs a Specialty. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., 20-261, Hornby Road, Opp. Messrs. COX & CO., Fort, Bombay.

## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

DWARKA, 'TEMPLE' BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

If you want BEST CEMENT, buy always the above. Superior to all other Indian Brands and Imported Cement. Government Tests show marvellous superiority of this Cement. Present this advertisement at our Office for a current year's calendar. Apply for further particulars and booklet to

THE DWARKA CEMENT CO., LTD., 2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

## NEW ARRIVALS.

HAND MADE CRYSTAL GLASS, TABLEWARE BEAUTIFULLY CUT COMPLETE SETS OF 96 PIECES FROM RS. 550.

## JEWELLERS, LTD.

Treasure House, Churchgate St., BOMBAY.

## ARE YOU DOWN WITH Malarial Fever

EVERY NOW AND AGAIN! There is a mighty good way open RIGHT NOW to be rid of the demon. 'Neocuro' is the reliable GERMAN REMEDY for you. BURNHAM MACKAY & CO., 118, Pargese Near Street, Fort, Bombay. AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

## GLOBE'S TYPEWRITERS BARGAINS:—

Corona Folding New Improved, Latest Remington Visible 140 Underwood 8, Rs. 150, Oliver 8 75 Oliver No. 5, Rs. 110, No. 9 latest 175 Empire No. 1, Rs. 90, No. 2 latest 140 Royal No. 10 latest like New 165 Rex Visible latest 118, L. C. Smith 140 Hammond Multiplex Portable like New 185 Ribbons, Carbon Papers. Repairs to All makes.

GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., 24, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

## TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE:—

Corona Folding, New Improved Model, ... Rs. 207  
Corona Folding No. 3, Rs. 110, 120, 130, 140, 175  
Remington 7, Rs. 75, 2 Cols. 85, 5 Cols. 75  
Oliver 8, Rs. 75, 90, 9, 175, 10, Brief ... 200  
Oliver 5, American Rebuilt, Rs. 100, No. 9 225  
Multiplex Hammond, 150, Yost 20, New ... 185  
Types  
Empire 1, Rs. 90, Mercedes, German Make, ... 185  
L. C. Smith 8, Rs. 110, 5, 125, 8, 150, ... 200  
Remington 10, 150, 225, Brief, 150, 225, ... 200  
Remington 11, 175, 225, Underwood 5, 150, 175  
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, as new, ... 270  
Maharati Remington 9, 125, Monarch Visible, 200  
Guerati Remington 9, 160, Monarch Visible, 200  
Grand New Yost 20, Latest, any size, ... 250  
NICOLLS & COMPANY,  
Typewriter Experts,  
Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.  
Telephone No. 21223.

WHY buy Secondhand Typewriters? We offer you like new Factory Rebuilt Remington Visible Nos. 10 & 11, any size, and Rebuilt Oliver No. 9 at Secondhand prices. Do investigate. Also secondhand English, Gujarati, Marathi, and Urdu Typewriters from Rs. 70 and upwards. Guaranteed repairs to all makes, spare parts, Ribbons, Carbons etc., etc. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., 20-261, Hornby Road, Opp. Messrs. COX & Co., Fort, Bombay.

## EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street, corner Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

IT IS TRAINING THAT MAKES THE DIFFERENCE. Why do some men succeed in commercial life while others fail? It is training that makes the difference. EXPERT TUITION in SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING (3 months' Course with speed). ACCOUNTANCY, Law, Banking, Secretarial Practice, Business Organization, Arithmetic, Auditing, Amalgamation, Preparation for Teacher's Diploma, Examinations in Accountancy, Shorthand, English, Mathematics. The last date of receiving fees for the Corporation of Certified Secretaries, Ltd., is 31st May, 1924. SERVICE GUARANTEED. Apply, THE PRINCIPAL LENTINS COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 233, Hornby Road.

## PROFESSION.

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA 10,000 PACKETS FREE.

I have arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of my cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V.P.P. for Rs. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission.

LEPROSY AND ITS TREATMENT.

A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man. Price Rs. 2, V. P. charges Rs. 5. Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or English. PANDIT KRIFARAM, Kadihapur Lane, Sakinaka, CALCUTTA.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

per column inch per insertion.  
1st Insertion -- Rs. 7-8-0  
2nd Insertion -- Rs. 5-8-0  
3rd Insertion -- Rs. 4-8-0  
4th and subsequent Insertion -- Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

## NOTICE.

THE GAEKWAR INDUSTRIALS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following shares of this Company have been forfeited by the Board of Directors as per resolutions passed at their meeting held on 18th and 19th October, 1923.

| Name                      | Allotment Letter No. | No. of shares. | Distinctive No. |
|---------------------------|----------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Mr. Virjee Laljee         | 84                   | 3300 to 3379   |                 |
|                           | 1759                 | 23918 to 24617 |                 |
| Mr. M. Narain Rao         | 2788                 | 36972 to 37121 |                 |
| Mr. Irani Kaikhusroo      | 2913                 | 38059 to 38198 |                 |
| Khodamorad                | 1918                 | 26328 to 26377 |                 |
| Mrs. Jane Judah           | 1114                 | 17766 to 17785 |                 |
| Miss Jaiji Jamshedji Dick | 2535                 | 34791 to 34815 |                 |

For the Gaekwar Industrials, Ltd. VALABHDAS GOKULDAS, Secretary.

## IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 6th proximo that day being a Public Holiday (Raman) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. LINDSAY, Secretary and Treasurer. Bombay, 28th April, 1924. C19549

## THE BOMBAY SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

APPLICATIONS stating name, age, race, religion and nationality qualifications and previous experience, are invited so as to reach the undersigned by the 30th May, 1924, for the following posts on the permanent establishment for Medical Inspection of Bombay Municipal Schools. The appointments are full-time and private practice is not allowed.

(a) MEDICAL INSPECTOR (Male) of qualifications not lower than a recognized University Degree in Medicine, on Rs. 240-10-350 plus Rs. 20 War Allowance plus Rs. 30 Carriage Allowance p.m.  
(b) One ASSISTANT MEDICAL INSPECTOR, with qualifications not lower than L.C.P.S., Bombay or Sub-Assistant Surgeon, on salary for University Degree holders, Rs. 160-10-200 and for others Rs. 75-10-100 plus in both cases Rs. 30 Carriage Allowance and Rs. 20 War Allowance p.m.

D. G. PADHYE, Secretary, Schools Committee. The Schools Committee's Office, Municipal Building, Fort, Bombay, 28th April, 1924. C19572

## SHA HURGOWAN ANANDJI DESAI'S FREE BOARDING.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from High Caste Hindu Students, who have passed School Leaving Examination or its equivalent or having passed Arts, Science, Commerce, Technical and such other examinations desire to prosecute their studies but cannot do so owing to want of means. Printed forms of application can be had on sending one anna postage or applying personally.

Applications will be accepted till 2nd June 1924. MANULAL K. DESAI, B.A., Secretary. Sha Hurgowan Anandji Desai's Charities Trust Office, near Pinjrapola, Bombay No. 4. 19523

## NOTICE.

SHEETH KARSANDAS GOPALDAS CHARITY TRUST FUND.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED by the undersigned not later than the 21st May, 1924, from poor and deserving high caste Hindu students studying in Bombay and desiring to have scholarships from the above fund. Students of the Kapole Bania caste will be given preference.

Applications should contain full particulars as regards studies, etc. ROUGHNATHDAS GOPALDAS, For self and other Trustees, 11, Humnum Street, Fort, Bombay, 28th April, 1924. C19534

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

## TELEPHONES-SECONDHAND.

A large number of second-hand Ericsson magneto telephones for disposal, tested and equal to new. Rs. 40 each. Apply: BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LTD. Telephone Buildings, BOMBAY. C19576

## TENDERS.

## NOTICE OF SALE OF WASTES.

SEALED TENDERS, accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 1,000, are invited on the Company's tender forms for the purchase of Wastes, both ready stock as well as probable out-turn from 1st April, 1924, to 31st March, 1925, produced at the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., Sholapur, and will be received at the Company's Office at the undermentioned address till the 17th instant. Samples, tender forms, and any other information necessary can be obtained at the registered address of the Company on all working days from 12 to 4 p.m. and on Saturdays from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

MORARJEE GOCULDAS & CO., Agents, The Sholapur S. & W. Co., Ltd. Sudama House, Sprot Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, 1st May, 1924. C19558

## LEGAL NOTICES.

## HIGH COURT.

SUIT NO. 96 of 1922.

HUSSEINBHAI AHMEDBHAI ... Plaintiff

vs ISMAIL GORA ... Defendant

To, ISMAIL GORA ESQ.

(The Defendant above named.)

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the hearing of the above suit has been ADJOURNED to the 24th day of June 1924.

Dated, this 1st day of May, 1924.

MESSRS. MADHAVJI & CO.

Plaintiff's Attorneys. C19573

## IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

## ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 815 of 1924.

Plaint Presented and filed 6th day of March, 1924.

Summons to answer Plaintiff under Section 27 of O. V. rr 1, 5, 7 and 8, and 0 VIII r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

JASSAJI VISSAJI and PRATAPCHAND VASSAJI both of Bombay, Marwadi Hindu Inhabitants, Merchants, residing at Pydhoni, outside the Fort of Bombay ... Plaintiffs.

vs KARIMBHAI HUSSANALLI, a Mahomedan inhabitant, residing near Farsee Statue, outside the Fort of Bombay ... Defendant.

GEORGE V. by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the above named Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against the above named Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiffs pray that the defendant may be ordered and decreed to pay to the plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 4,673-14-9 with interest thereon at 1 per cent per mensem from the 29th day of January, 1924, up to judgment, costs of the suit and interest on judgment at 6 per cent per annum till payment.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 10th day of June, 1924, at Quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the above named Plaintiffs, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) all documents in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness SIR NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 12th day of March 1924.

## HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 41 of 1924.

JETHUMAL NARANDAS and ... Plaintiff

vs KESHANDEV DALMIA, a ... Defendant

To, The Defendants above named.

WHEREAS the plaintiffs above named have filed a suit against you praying that you may be ordered to pay to the 3rd plaintiff as the attorney of the first two plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 1,462-8-0 mentioned in the plaint or such other sum as may be justly due by you and interest at 9 per cent on the monthly rents as they became due and payable, that you may be ordered to pay to the third plaintiff the sum of Rs. 3,712-8-0 also mentioned in the plaint or such other sum as may be justly due by you and interest at 9 per cent on the monthly rents as they became due till judgment, for costs and further and other relief. You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 10th day of June, 1924, to which date the hearing has been fixed.

Dated this 18th January, 1924.

R. B. PATEL, For Prothonotary.

Messrs. DALIAS AND CO., Plaintiff's Attorneys. 19528

Messrs. MANOHAR & CO., Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Amended this 5th of April, 1924.

Postponement precept dated 28th March, 1924.

Amended this 25th of April 1924 as per postponement Precept dated 22nd April, 1924.

R. B. PATEL, For Prothonotary.

R. B. PATEL, For Prothonotary.

Messrs. DALIAS AND CO., Plaintiff's Attorneys. C19528

## LEGAL NOTICES.

## HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 3205 of 1922.

JETHUMAL NARANDAS and ... Plaintiff

vs THE EAST INDIA COTTON Co., ... Defendant

To, The Defendants above named.

WHEREAS the plaintiffs above named have filed a suit against you praying that you may be ordered to pay to the plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 4,942-8-0 mentioned in the plaint or such other sum as may be justly due by you and interest at 9 per cent on the monthly rents as they became due and payable for costs and further and other relief. You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 10th day of June, 1924, to which date the hearing has been fixed.

Dated this 14th January, 1924.

R. B. PATEL, For Prothonotary.

Messrs. DALIAS AND CO., Plaintiff's Attorneys. C19570

## HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 33 of 1924.

JETHUMAL NARANDAS and ... Plaintiff

vs Messrs. BRADSHAW AND KAVADE, a firm ... Defendant

To, The Defendants above named.

WHEREAS the plaintiffs above named have filed a suit against you praying that you may be ordered to pay to the third plaintiff as the attorney of the first two plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 1,912-8-0 mentioned in the plaint or such other sum as may be justly due by you and interest at 9 per cent on the monthly rents as they became due and payable, that you may be ordered to pay to the 3rd plaintiff the sum of Rs. 3,712-8-0 also mentioned in the plaint or such other sum as may be justly due by you and interest at 9 per cent on the monthly rents as they became due till judgment, for costs and further and other relief. You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 10th day of June, 1924, to which date the hearing has been fixed.

Dated this 18th January, 1924.

R. B. PATEL, For Prothonotary.

Messrs. DALIAS AND CO., Plaintiff's Attorneys. 19571

## HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 39 of 1924.

JETHUMAL NARANDAS and ... Plaintiff

vs M. M. SHARDA AND CO., a firm ... Defendant

To, The Defendants above named.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE  
AT BOMBAY.ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL  
JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1324 of 1922.

TANIRA MOHSIN TYABJI. .... Plaintiff.

vs.

EBRAHIMKHAN KARIMKHAN, Defendant.  
Pursuant to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 10th day of January, 1924, the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court on the premises at Matheran on Saturday, the 24th day of May, 1924, at the hour of FOUR O'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

## PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land or ground together with the messuages hereon situated at Matheran in the District of Kolaba in the Registration Sub-District of Kargat, containing by admeasurement three Acres and nineteen Gunthas be the same a little more or less, on or towards the East by Kahragat Road, on or towards the West by Matheran Road, on or towards the South by the property of Khatunbai Kapadia and on or towards the North by the property of Mancherji Banaji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Tralji Dayabhai and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovesaid at Bsmal Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Dated this 11th day of April, 1924.  
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,  
Commissioner.  
1942

## AUCTION SALE.

## J. S. MODY &amp; CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

Apollo Street.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS  
TO INVEST IN LANDED PROPERTY.  
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT SANKLI STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers will, TO-DAY SATURDAY the 3rd day of May 1924, at the hour of 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the afternoon sell by Public Auction at the premises the undermentioned property by order and under instructions of the Mortgagee and on the account and at the risk of mortgagor Naomanbhai Mulla Abdullahi Poonawalla in exercise of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated 19th June, 1920, and made between the said mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Sankli Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1134 square yards or thereabouts be the same little more or less forming part of a large piece or parcel of land registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with the other land under Q.R. Nos. 29, 35, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mancherji Mehta and Narmadasankar, Attorneys for the mortgagor at their office at 13, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE LAND  
BUNGALOW AT GUNDAVLI IN ANDHERI.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE  
AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL  
JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3196 of 1922.

Motilal Fulchand ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

(1) Jamshedji Nowroji Gamadia and  
(2) Byramsha Hormusji Rao ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Jehangir Mehta and Sonjee, the Attorneys for the plaintiff in the above suit and in pursuance of the directions in the consent decree passed therein on the 7th day of March 1923, Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction the following immovable property at their rooms in Apollo Street on FRIDAY, the 9th day of May 1924, at 3-30 p.m. in the afternoon (S.T.)

## DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with messuages tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being at Gundaoli near Andheri in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, Taluka Salsette, District Thana, containing by admeasurement two thousand and forty-two square yards or thereabouts and registered under Non-agricultural Survey No. 80 Pot Nos. 1, 2, 3 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the land bearing Survey No. 79, on or towards the West by land bearing Survey No. 77 and on or towards the South by land bearing Survey No. 77 and on or towards the North by land bearing Survey No. 80.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Jehangir Mehta and Sonjee, Solicitors, at their office in Cama Building (Bell Lane), Meadows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY &amp; CO.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd May, 1924.

## AUCTION SALES.

SORABJEE  
COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS &amp; COMMISSION AGENTS

123, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 2736.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms the following:—

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. J. Mont and Co.

21 (J. Mont & Co.) 94, 16 Kegs Chemical.

By order of the Bank concerned.

1 Crate Sample Crockery, 1 case universal Time Record Instruments, 1 case Ladies' underclothing, 1 case Irish Damase Table Covers and Napkins of superior quality.

By order of the concerned.

30 Kegs Acid Black.

Miscellaneous Typewriters, Side Board, Butter, making Machine, etc.

SORABJEE COWASJEE &amp; CO.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd May, 1924.

## CRAWFORD &amp; CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,

122, Apollo Street, Fort

Telephone No. 20521.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE OF  
NEPEAN NURSING HOME.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 5th May 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Dining tables, writing tables and chairs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and washstand tables, almirahs, clothes baskets, trunks, towel racks, operation table, rocking chairs, pianos settee, iron beds cane furniture, glass and crockeryware, medicine bottles, sterilisers, surgical goods, etc.

CRAWFORD &amp; Co.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd May, 1924.

## MESSRS. BYREN &amp; CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION

AGENTS.

Lipton Building, 87, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE AT 2.30  
p.m. (S.T.)AUCTION SALE OF A GARDEN CONSISTING  
OF VARIOUS SORTS OF  
FLOWER TREES AT 4 p.m.

Property of the late Mr. S. B. Vakharia, late Station Master, Grant Road Station, and others, at the Bungelow of Station Master in the compound of Grant Road Railway Station Slesher Road. Messrs. BYREN & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the above said premises on SUNDAY, the 4th May, 1924, at 2-30 p.m., dining, drawing and bedrooms furniture, crockery, platedware, etc.

as well as

at 4 p.m. (S.T.), various sorts of flower trees, consisting of Rose, Palms, Ferns, Lilys, etc., also a lot of empty flower pots.

Property of another gentleman.  
One Motor Cycle.

BYREN &amp; CO.,

Bombay, 3rd May, 1924.

## AMUSEMENTS.

New Play! New Play! New Play!

THE

Yashvanth Sangit

Mandali

WILL STAGE

"DEVI AHILYA"

TO-NIGHT (Saturday May 3rd) at 9 p.m.

TO-MORROW (Sunday May 4th) at 3-30 p.m.

AT

THE BOMBAY THEATRE

Grant Road.

Tickets at the Theatre.

## AMUSEMENTS.

## To-Night! EXCELSIOR THEATRE To-Night!

Commencing at 9-30.

The Greatest Aggregation of Boxing Talent ever Staged in Bombay.  
This is the only Boxing Fixture recognised and approved by the Army Authorities. It is under the direct patronage of the General Officer Commanding the Bombay District.

The following well known Boxing Authorities will control the fights:—

Referee: Capt. Parsons, 48th Pioneer.

Judges: Lieut. L. A. Williamson, Royal Artillery.

" C. S. Durtwell, The Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment.

Master of Ceremonies: Regimental Sergeant-Major C. A. V. LUCK, West Yorkshire Regt.

Programme as already announced.

Full details of the men's records and weights will be obtainable at the Theatre to-night. Weighing-in and Medical Inspection at the Theatre at 12 Noon to-day.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE FOR THE PROVISION OF ELECTRIC FANS FOR RINGSIDE PATRONS. BARS OPEN TILL 12-30 A.M.

BOOKING at Rose & Co., Ltd. until 1 p.m. to-day. After 3 p.m. at the Theatre.

Boxes by Arrangement. Ring Seats: Rs. 11-8; Stalls Rs. 7; Grand Circle Rs. 5/4 and Rs. 4/8, Gallery Rs. 2/4.

## CINEMA MAJESTIC

Presents

## TO-DAY AND THIS WEEK

## Majestic Film's

FIRST SOCIAL SUPER PRODUCTION

## THE DEBT OF SIN

WRITTEN BY

## NAVAL GANDHI

AND DIRECTED BY

## ARDESHIR IRANI

a picture with a tremendous force of acting, luxurious and expensive sets and above all most thrilling and realistically staged character studies.

SEE THIS

Picturesque thriller of life's throbbing

Passions

TIME—RATES—AS USUAL.

## The Maharashtra Film Co. of Kolhapur!

Will Present

## Their New Production

## "SATI PADMINEE"

OR

## The Beauty of Rajasthan

On Saturday 7th June 1924

AT THE

## NOVELTY CINEMA

Manager:— MAHARASHTRA FILM CO., KOLHAPUR.

## IMPERIAL

Lamington Road

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay

TONIGHT

HAS THE HONOUR TO PRESENT

By Special Arrangement With Pathe

Owen Nares

Catherine Calvert

Malvina Longfellow

IN

## "The Indian Love Lyrics"

A story based on the poems from The Garden

of Kams, by Laurence Hope.

Set to music by Amy Woodforde-Finder.

England's Leading Artists in Magnificent

Costumes, Splendid Court Scenes, and Perfect

Acting.

A GEM OF A PICTURE.

Also

A PATHE COMEDY.

Time

Dally: 5, 7, 9-45 &amp; 10-30 p.m.

Saturday, Sunday, and Bank Holidays,

Matinee 3-30 p.m.

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

## AMUSEMENTS.

## WEST-END CINEMA

A Special Pearl White Drama in 6 Reels—To-Night and This Week

## TERROR

## TERROR

## TERROR

featuring the fearless, peerless Queen of the Serials

Pearl White—Pearl White

Pearl White—Pearl White

She was her father's only pet daughter she had her body physically developed but had not developed her mind, so much so that he claimed the right to select for her a husband of his own choice, but that led to serious complications which you are invited to see in.

## TERROR

The superb Drama featuring the pet idol of the millions

Pearl White—Pearl White

case note that

## THIS IS NOT A SERIAL

BUT IT IS ONLY A

## ONE-WEEK DRAMA

See the famous Star of the Serials in her entirety, new role in a six-Reel Drama

## PARIS

The beautiful scenes of the famous French Metropolis, its chateaus and its gardens, its Rue de la Pais and its magnificent streets and boulevards—they all defy description.

Pearl White—Pearl White

in

## "TERROR"

The Programme includes the International News

To-Night 3-30, 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S.T.)

## West-End Cinema

(New Churney Road.)

## Owing to Public Demand

The Management of Bombay's Premier, Palatial and Popular

## Novelty Cinema

have decided to extend the Run of Last Week's Film

## For One Week More.

Eastern Film Co.'s Historical Production

## Prithvi-Raj Chavan

in 6 Reels of absorbing Interest, Emotion, Thrill, Suspense and Romance.

To-Night 5 Shows at 3-45, 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Next Week ] Kohinoor Devotional Film [ Next Week

## Goswami Tulsidas.

## TO-NIGHT AND DURING THE WHOLE WEEK.

A Gala change of programme Specially selected for the "IDD MUBARAK" Week.  
A colossal Stupendous and magnificent Pathe-Colour Drama.

## THE SULTANESS OF LOVE.

An Alluring Romance of the East—

A Whimsical fantasy that plays upon the heart strings with its dramatic theme as effectively as it dazzles the eye with its scenic splendour.

Do not miss to see the Pathe success.

Also—A two Reel Screaming Comic.

TIMES &amp; RATES AS USUAL.

Special Extra Show at 3-30 on IDD MUBARAK DAY.

Saturday &amp; Sunday Matinee show at 3-30

Special arrangements for Ladies and Families.

Next week a new copy of ZIGOMAR will be screened.

## Globe Cinema

SANDHURST ROAD.

Phone No. 40455.

## AUCTION SALES.

## BENNETT &amp; CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 2nd May at 3.30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms the quantity of Grey and coloured piece goods etc.

AT 2.30 P.M. (S.T.)

- 1 second hand rubber tyre once Victoria
- 1 second hand rubber tyre mail-coach
- 1 second hand rubber tyre Vis-a-Vis
- 1 second hand rubber tyre Landulet
- 1 Arab horse quiet in harness
- 1 Water horse in saddle and harness

AUCTION SALE OF 399 COILS BLACK ANNEALED IRON WIRE.

Under instructions from Crawford Bayle & Co., Solicitors and account and at the risk of the parties concerned Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at 3.30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street, 399 Coils black annealed iron wire, B.W.G. No. 16—each Coil 1 cwt.

The above Coils are lying at Wady Bande Fort Trust Duty paid warehouse.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

FURNITURE SALE AT "SHAMROCK" HOUSE SOUTHER STREET, BYCULLA.

On TUESDAY, the 6th day of May, 1924, at 10.30 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Shamrock" House, Southern Street, Byculla, very valuable and handsome household furniture, rich glassware, crockery, and plated ware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board, dinner wagon, carpets, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, suite of sofas in 10 pieces, fancy cabinets, ornaments, vases, figures, flower pots, single and double bedsteads, mirror, almirah, cloth and gown press, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, hat stands, one sweet tone semi-glass piano, one box, reclining sofa, writing table, glass door, book cases, silver cabinet, carved furniture, iron furniture, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

The property of J. M. Wadia, Esq. and others.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

FURNITURE SALE AT NEPEAN SEA ROAD, BEACH HOUSE OPPOSITE SIR COWASJI, JEHLANGI'S BUNGALOW.

On SUNDAY, the 11th day of May, 1924, at 10 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, opposite Sir Cowasji Jehlengi's Bungalow, very valuable and handsome modern furniture, hold furniture, rich glassware and plated ware, large English dining table, arm and without arm chairs, dinner back large side board, drawing room, 12 Chesterfield suite, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs in 10 pieces, rich English and Persian Carpets, sweet tone piano, gramophone, Phonograph, American roll top table, cabinet by Benjamin, glass door cupboard, English iron, grandfather's clock, mirror, almirah, single and double bedsteads, mirror, almirah, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, hat stands, bicycle, blackwood carved furniture, cane furniture, iron safe, writing table, glass door book cases, silver cabinets, table ornaments, one seven seater "Charrack" Landulet Motor Car, wall clocks, utensils, etc., etc.

The property of S. Fuchmann, Esq. and a Parsi Gentleman proceeded to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SHAIKH MEMON STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Miraj Khatao, the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagee Mr. Shirdas Mithal (now an Insolvent) and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under the Mortgage of Mortgage dated the 1st April 1922, made between the said Shirdas Mithal and of the one part and Mr. Miraj Khatao of the other part, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on SATURDAY, the 3rd day of May, 1924, sell by Public Auction at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following:

All that piece or parcel of Government ground together with the message tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay at Shaikh Memon Street in the District of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 325 and registered by the Collector in the Sub-Office under Old No. 141, New No. 129, Old Survey No. 1512, New Survey No. 1411, fronting on the East side of the said Shaikh Memon Street containing by admeasurement 124 square yards less the front portion recently acquired by the Municipality of Bombay for use as a public place, and on towards the East by the passage leading to and also a passage for Sweepers for the use of the premises herein described, and on towards the North by the House of Tribhuvan Jangji and on towards the South by the House of Dharamsey Kanji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE DIAMOND, RUBIES, PEARLS AND GOLD ORNAMENTS AND SILVER WARE AND ORNAMENTS.

Belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. Anandji Kojit.

Under instructions from N.H. Moos Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 487 of 1921, (Chandradas vs. Anandji Kojit), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on FRIDAY, the 3rd day of May, 1924, sell by Public Auction at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street, Diamond Jewels, Pearls, Rubies, Bangles with Ruby nose-ring, Pearl Bangles, Bracelets, nose-ring, rubies and pearl brooches, earrings, Opal rings with Diamonds, Silverware (Thalies, Vajras, Katoras, ornaments, boxes, plates, Kadis, belts, cups, spoons, Trays, Ice-cream with Tongs, Handa, etc., etc.

The above will be on view three days before the sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 3rd May, 1924.

## COMMERCIAL.

## MONEY MARKET.

## EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, May 2

C. RATE—

Bank's selling T T 1/4 5/8.

Bank's selling D D 1/4 21/32.

Bank's selling T T 1/4 21/32.

Bank's selling D D 1/4 11/16.

Bank's buying 3 Mst D A 1/4 15/16.

Bank's buying T T 1/4 23/32.

Bank's buying D D 1/4 3/4.

Bank's selling D D Fres 440.

Bank's buying 3 Mst D A Fres 490.

Bank's buying D D Fres 480.

Bank's selling T T Rs. 132.

Bank's buying 60 D/S D P Rs. 126.

Bank's selling D D Rs. 171.

Bank's selling D D Rs. 232.

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## BOMBAY MARKET.

## COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

May 2.

Reporter reported today 52 points higher in old crop positions in New York and 20 points in New Crop positions, whilst in Liverpool there was an advance of about 12 1/2 points.

The markets improved chiefly on shorts covering on reports of some showers of rain in the Eastern belt.

Regarding the local and Home markets, we do not look for much change in the immediate future unless American crop accounts should either improve materially or deteriorate.

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## NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

## MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Bombay, May 2.

New York Market 1st May 1924:

Previous Close. Delivery Opening Prices. Last known prices in Liverpool. Closing Prices. 29 47 May 27.83 July 27.80—03 27.85+02 28 35 +52

24.30 Oct. 24.33+6 24.50 +20

23.70 Dec. 23.82 +22

Telegraphic market advices: July highest 25.50, lowest 27.74, range 76 points.

Small market. Steady on shorts covering.

Scattered demand.

Liverpool Market 1st May 1924:—

Previous Close. Delivery Opening Prices. Last known prices in Liverpool. Closing Prices. 16 87 May 16 31 July 16 33+7 16 40+18 16 43+10

14 19 Oct. 14 29+10 14 29+15

13 60 Jan. 13 71+11 13 72+12

3 48 Mar. 3 61+13

21 25 July 21 35+10

18 85 Nov. 18 05+20

Telegraphic market advices: (1) New York sales futures on Wednesday last estimated at 225,000. Light rains in the Eastern belt. Daily official Government forecast says: Western belt partly cloudy, all balance belt generally fair. Spot sales 8,000. Small steady market. Some short covering. Less for sale.

(2) American cross rate 4.38 1/2. July highest 16.56, lowest 16.33, range .23 points.

(3) Very small featureless market. Our travelling man wires from Austin (Texas): "Think not over half Texas planted. With favourable weather some of lateness can be overcome." Cyclone done properties damage in the Eastern belt.

Liverpool, May 1

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool .. 8,000

" Sales of Spec & for Exp .. 1,000

" Sales of East Indian .. 760

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES—

Mid American Spot Fair demand .. 17.71

Egyptian F. G. V. Sakels .. 25.15

New York 11 a.m. May 29 38

May 27 78

Oct 24 30

At closing time .. 29 27

New Orleans 10 a.m. May 29 27

July 27 37

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES—

Liverpool, May 2

Months .. 17.29+18

June .. 16 55+12

July .. 14.39+63

Aug. .. 13.73+12

Sept. .. 13.73+12

Oct. .. 13.73+12

Nov. .. 13.73+12

Dec. .. 13.73+12

January .. 13.73+12

February .. 13.73+12

March .. 13.73+12

April .. 13.73+12

May .. 13.73+12

Egyptians—July .. 21.35

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, May 1

Months .. 17 07+15

May .. 16 30+13

June .. 16 43+12

July .. 14 08+0

Aug. .. 14 24+8

Sept. .. 14 24+8

October .. 14 24+8

November .. 14 24+8

December .. 14 24+8

January .. 14 24+8

February .. 14 24+8

March .. 14 24+8

April .. 14 24+8





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**The Bombay Chronicle.**  
 SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1924.

**THE FIRST LABOUR BUDGET.**

The epigram has more than once  
 before been uttered that at the present  
 moment the Labour Party is in office  
 but the Liberal Party is in power; and  
 there could be no better illustration of  
 the truth of it than the  
 Budget now presented to the  
 British Parliament. We shall  
 not be surprised if the bitterest critics  
 of Mr. Snowden's performance are to  
 be found among his own official  
 followers; for there is nothing in the  
 Budget which might not have been put  
 forward by the Liberals or even  
 the modern democratic Tories; Labour  
 specialists like rapid reduction of the  
 dead-weight of debt or revolutionisation  
 of the conditions of distribut-  
 ing the national wealth of Britain being  
 studiously cold-shouldered. The con-  
 sciousness of Labour being in its ex-  
 perimental stage must be held largely  
 responsible for this nondescript attempt  
 at translating into practice the Labour  
 canons of Budget-making, which, it is  
 hoped by believers in the official creed  
 of the Labour Party, will not be repeated  
 when Labour really rules.

The outstanding features of the  
 Budget offer no surprises. The ideal  
 of a free breakfast table is too orthodox  
 a plank in the Liberal programme to  
 cause Mr. Snowden any hesitation in  
 reducing the tea and sugar duties. The  
 reduction of the tea duty and sugar tax  
 was the barest minimum that could be  
 expected from a Labour Government,  
 without that party being held responsi-  
 ble for a gross betrayal of the most  
 elementary principles of its creed. In-  
 deed, the minimum of expectation was  
 in some minds even greater, and they  
 cannot but be disappointed at the refusal  
 to restore the old postal rates. The Post  
 Office, however, has in Britain  
 always been considered a fair revenue-  
 yielding department, the manipulation  
 of the rates of which has to follow the  
 exigencies of the public revenue  
 demands rather than the requirements  
 of public service. Still, a practical  
 Government, no matter of what Party,  
 cannot but recognise the indirect  
 benefit of cheap postal services,  
 especially in a commercial nation like  
 Britain; and we cannot help recording  
 our surprise that a Labour Government  
 has not realised the wisdom of the con-  
 cessions in spite of a handsome surplus  
 on the existing basis of taxation of close  
 upon 40 million sterling. The other  
 noteworthy feature in the present  
 Budget is the abolition of the so-called  
 McKenna duties, which chiefly hurt the  
 imports from America, mainly in the  
 industries in which Britain was either  
 backward or specialising in a manner  
 that rendered it impossible for British  
 products to compete with the American  
 products. Motor cars, cinema films,  
 pianos, watches, clocks etc., were taxed  
 since 1916 33 1/3 per cent. when im-  
 ported into England on the excuse of a  
 war measure, which made it advisable  
 in national interests to curtail all cur-  
 tailable imports from abroad, and thus  
 to reduce the formidable adverse  
 balance of trade which was seriously  
 menacing British credit. It is doubtful  
 if the official Liberal Government of the  
 day were conscious of the concealed  
 or open protection this measure gave to  
 the corresponding British industries; but,  
 in any case, neither the Liberal  
 Conservative, the Coalition nor the  
 Labour Government of Britain have for  
 a moment entertained the idiotic and  
 suicidal suggestion of a corresponding  
 and equivalent excise duty on the  
 domestic manufacture of the same  
 articles as we in this country have been  
 doing for now a generation in regard  
 to the Indian Cotton Excise Duties for  
 the benefit of the British textile indus-  
 try and in submission to the Manchester  
 bluff. The repeal of these duties was  
 inevitable in the Labour Budget, since  
 their retention could have no justifica-  
 tion except on the frank recognition of  
 the principle of protection of national  
 industry which was so decisively reject-  
 ed by the Electorate at the last general  
 election in Britain. The plea of a  
 possible increase in unemployment is  
 impossible to entertain even by the  
 Labour Government if the basic principle

of the British constitution has not to be  
 gambled away as recklessly as some of  
 the preceding Governments were in the  
 habit of doing it.

On the expenditure side, also, no sur-  
 prise awaits the student of the first  
 Labour Budget in Britain. True, there  
 have been notable and substantial re-  
 ductions in the outlay on the three  
 fighting services, which together now  
 cost Britain some 105 million sterling,  
 or slightly over double of what the  
 single Army costs in India. But these  
 reductions in no way disregard the ele-  
 mentary requirements of national de-  
 fence, or even of possible international  
 complications, as the heavy increase in  
 the Air Force outlay but too clearly  
 demonstrates. Mr. Snowden hopes for  
 still further reductions in expenditure,  
 but these, if they materialise, cannot  
 affect, in our opinion, the Defence  
 Budget, until at least the new Interna-  
 tional Conference for all-round disarmament  
 has been convened, and, still more  
 important, until the French menace on  
 the continent has been moderated. On  
 the other hand, the increases in ex-  
 penditure are both serious and nume-  
 rous. They are but the faint,  
 first indications of what a full-  
 fledged Labour Government, in office as  
 well as in power, would do if the  
 finances of the nation permitted their  
 doing so. And this highly desirable  
 consummation may be expedited, for all  
 we know, by the adhesion to its under-  
 lying principles of the advanced wing-  
 of the orthodox Liberal party.

In regard to the National Debt, its  
 reduction and redemption, Mr.  
 Snowden has broken no new ground.  
 The Conservative Government which  
 preceded the present Government had  
 perhaps more constructive measures to  
 its credit than the proposals now sub-  
 mitted by Mr. Snowden. His remarks  
 are apt to lead one to believe that  
 official circles in Britain have not yet  
 abandoned altogether the hope of a  
 partial or full recovery of their dues  
 from Continental debtors. We see  
 no sign on the horizon, however, of any  
 such happy eventuality. The salvage  
 of Europe appears to us impossible if  
 Britain clings with its traditional bull-  
 dog tenacity to this mischievous ideal  
 of greedy capitalism. It is true the  
 British tax-payer, assuming his full  
 burden of the debt he had contracted  
 jointly with his allies to America, is  
 unfairly mulcted under the existing  
 state of things, inasmuch as he has to  
 share the entire burden of the debt  
 though he received but a part of the  
 benefit of the loans. Still the real  
 wastage of the War has to be suffered  
 by somebody. And if the parties best  
 able to bear that loss refuse to shoulder  
 their just share, the hope of reconstruct-  
 ing the economic basis of the world  
 must be postponed if not abandoned.  
 The actual reductions in the British na-  
 tional debt, for which Mr. Snowden has  
 taken credit, do not quite tell the full  
 tale. The reduction of £650 million  
 in six years is due not to the regular  
 revenue surplus so much as to the  
 extraordinary receipts in the shape of  
 the disposal of the surplus war stores,  
 which were generally sold, on an  
 average, for less than ten shillings of the  
 pound of actual cost. As it is, the  
 financial situation of Britain must be  
 pronounced to be not disheartening; and  
 if the national purse is managed with  
 the same judicious calm that has distin-  
 guished the last few budgets, there is  
 no reason to apprehend any violent  
 shocks to the standing and credit of  
 Britain at home and abroad.

**BOOSTING THE “CONVENTION.”**

Mrs. Besant, we know, is nothing if  
 not thorough, but there is such a thing  
 as over-doing things. She is obsessed  
 with the idea of a “Convention” and  
 she speaks and writes and indeed  
 breathes of nothing else but the  
 “Convention.” She has proceeded  
 to England on a “Convention” mission  
 and we may be sure that she will devote  
 her entire energies for the next few  
 weeks, if not months, to boosting the  
 “Convention” in truly Yankee style.  
 At the last elections in India, she had  
 put forward a few candidates who, when  
 elected, were to proclaim to the world  
 that they had a mandate from the  
 “Nation” for the “Convention.” But  
 unfortunately for Mrs. Besant—and also  
 for the “Convention”—the Swarajist  
 explosion left not a trace of these  
 “mandatory candidates” and she has  
 since then been obliged to sustain the  
 “Convention” baloon with the gas of  
 her own oratorical powers. Left with-  
 out any staunch champions of the  
 “Convention” save herself, she has  
 been obliged to ally herself with the  
 remnants of the “Liberal” Party.  
 Though the latter have little faith in her  
 aid, they are not loath to avail them-  
 selves of her services for their own end—  
 which is to boost the “Royal Commis-

sion” before it is even born. Mrs.  
 Besant is not content with dangling the  
 “Convention” before the British public.  
 She wants her *chelas* in India to keep  
 the joy dangling before the eyes of the  
 people in this country during her  
 absence. Hence, on the day of her  
 departure from Indian shores she sent  
 a message to her “comrades” all over  
 India to work for the Convention, in-  
 dividually and corporately. “Make the  
 CONVENTION CLUBS, of which you  
 will hear on Monday,” wrote Mrs.  
 Besant, “work on a Committee, if you  
 are a Member of the CONVENTION.”  
 (The capitals are not ours, but Mrs.  
 Besant's.) And sure enough, on  
 Monday, Mrs. Besant's journal came out  
 with all the particulars of the “Con-  
 vention Clubs,” which she expects to  
 spring up like mushrooms all over the  
 country. The scheme of these “clubs”  
 is Mrs. Besant's own—it could not be  
 otherwise. The “clubs” are to pave  
 the way for the Royal Commission, so  
 that when the latter comes to India in  
 “late October”—the phrase is Mrs.  
 Besant's own—the “Convention” may  
 lay before it the complete draft of the  
 future constitution of India. Should  
 not the draft be ready by that time, it  
 will, “in any case,” says Mrs. Besant,  
 be presented to the British Parliament  
 early in 1925. (By the way, what  
 about India's “Parliament?” Is it  
 to be completely ignored by the “Con-  
 vention?”)

“By October in the present year,”  
 continues Mrs. Besant, “the whole Na-  
 tion should stand behind the demand  
 of the CONVENTION, framed by the re-  
 presentatives of every political party—  
 Liberals, National Home Rulers,  
 Swarajists, Nationalists, Independents  
 —who, divided on many subjects, are  
 solidly united on the demand for Home  
 Rule.” But is Mrs. Besant sure that  
 “the whole Nation” will do as she  
 expects? She expected the “Nation”  
 to give a “mandate” for the “Con-  
 vention” to her candidates, but she knows  
 how the Nation repudiated the preten-  
 sions of these worthies. The “Conven-  
 tionists” may succeed for a while in  
 hoodwinking a few British audiences re-  
 garding the extent of the popular sup-  
 port behind the “Convention”, but they  
 can deceive neither Parliament nor the  
 British nation nor the Indian public,  
 the last of whom are those who really  
 matter. Until Mrs. Besant and her  
 “Conventionists” are able to con-  
 vince the Indian public that only a  
 “Convention” can cure the ills of India,  
 the panacea she is boosting at present  
 will hardly gain support from  
 serious-minded Indians.

**Notes of the Day.**

**The Song of Jaito.**

Once more a splendid manhood leaps and  
 runs  
 Like singing lightning in our listening  
 veins;  
 We fear no more the myth of monster  
 guns  
 Nor the gigantic lie of prison-chains.  
 Truth leads us like a Captain in the  
 light:  
 We bend our hearts before his stern  
 command.  
 All cowering shadows melt before the  
 light:  
 Which glimmers from the lamp within  
 his hand.  
 We have made Love the Goddess of  
 our shrine.....  
 Our souls are kindled to a Temple flame  
 We shed our blood like sacrificial wine  
 Upon the holy altars of her name.  
 Lo of our youth and manhood we have  
 made  
 A crystal fort from where we laugh to see  
 The efforts of your sword's blood-thirsty  
 blade,  
 To wound our old religious chastity.  
 We war against all wrath with inward  
 power;  
 With the soul's alchemy transmute the  
 wrong  
 With love we change the serpent to a  
 flower.  
 Its venomous anger to an infant's song.  
**HARINDRA NATH CHATTOPADHYAY.**  
 Police Bule at Grant Road.

We have drawn the attention of the  
 Commissioner of Police many times before  
 to the zulum that a few policemen inflict  
 on the poor fishermen who sit on the  
 footpaths near Grant Road Tram Ter-  
 minus but it is surprising that nothing  
 has been done to put a stop to this scan-  
 dal. We wish the new Commissioner of  
 Police, would pay a surprise visit any time  
 in the morning between eight and ten  
 o'clock when we assure him that it will  
 add to his experience as a police official  
 to see how his subordinates take pleasure  
 in harassing poor women who come from  
 miles away to eke out their existence.  
 It is surprising that these poor women only  
 should be singled out by the Policemen who  
 come in full uniform nearly a dozen strong,  
 while both the footpaths are allowed to be  
 crowded from sunrise to ten o'clock in the  
 night by hawkers, fruit sellers, cloth sellers,  
 fruit sellers not to speak of hand-carts  
 full of fruits of the season blocking up the

**SEPARATION OF**  
**RAILWAY BUDGET.**

(By **RAI SAHEB CHANDRIKA**  
**PRASADA.**)

The question of separation of the Rail-  
 way Budget from the general budget of the  
 country affects very large issues. It is  
 necessary to consider those issues before  
 coming to a decision on the matter. The  
 proposal is financially unsound and it is  
 surprising that the Finance Department of  
 the Indian Government has not opposed it.  
 The recommendation of the Aoworth Com-  
 mittee was based upon superficial considera-  
 tions without going deep into the higher  
 questions of railway finance and the gen-  
 eral principles which were laid down by  
 financial experts of the British Parliament  
 in the seventies of the last century for the  
 guidance of the Secretary of State and the  
 Government of India. It is a pity these  
 safeguards were set aside by the Railway  
 Committee of 1884 and again by the Mac-  
 kay Committee of 1907-8. The results so far  
 are very unsatisfactory. The whole  
 situation is in a mess and heavy losses  
 have been occasioned to the country. At  
 this question has been raised, it is highly  
 desirable that the matter should be care-  
 fully examined and thoroughly gone into,  
 so that there may be no further loss to  
 the country.

The proposal originated with the Aoworth  
 Committee, who recommended the  
 separation of the Railway Budget chiefly  
 upon the ground that sufficient funds were  
 not allotted for the requirements of the  
 railways, that works in progress were  
 stopped owing to sudden stoppage of funds,  
 causing serious loss. Certain railways were  
 under construction and the work was  
 stopped. Had those lines been completed  
 without interruption, they would have been  
 earning revenue while by the interruption  
 there was loss on the capital expended be-  
 fore the interruption.

No doubt that was a defect in the old  
 financial system of the Indian Government,  
 but it appears to have been already reme-  
 died as far as possible by the arrange-  
 ment under which the Assembly has voted  
 a sum of 150 crores for five years. As that  
 defect has been remedied without separa-  
 tion of the Railway Budget, there is no  
 need for the separation on that ground.  
 Similar arrangements may be made for the  
 future as well.

The stoppage of funds was caused by  
 the tightness of the money market under  
 exceptional conditions due to war, famine,  
 etc. If these conditions occur again, would  
 the Railway Commission find a continuous  
 supply of funds for the railways? It will  
 be more difficult for the Railway Commis-  
 sion to raise loans where the Govern-  
 ment is unable to raise money. The Rail-  
 way Commission is a part of the Govern-  
 ment of India. How can a part succeed  
 where the whole has failed? The Govern-  
 ment of India raise their loans on the  
 security of the general resources of the  
 country including railway revenues; while  
 the Railway Commission might offer the  
 security of railway revenues only. The  
 credit of the Government is decidedly  
 higher than that of the Railway  
 Commission. The Railway Commission will  
 not therefore be able to raise loans on  
 more favourable terms than the Govern-  
 ment of India. The separation of the  
 Railway Budget would not therefore give  
 any advantage in the matter of railway  
 loans.

A private company undertaking the  
 construction of a new railway, raises the  
 funds by shares. Its work goes on uninter-  
 ruptedly until the line is completed. The  
 Government of India also can do the same  
 by raising loans in times of peace.  
 But in war times, neither the Government  
 nor a private company can raise much  
 money except on high rates of interest.  
 During the late war, the guaranteed com-  
 panies completely failed to raise any cap-  
 ital. As a matter of fact, the companies  
 (Continued on page 11.)

public road with impunity. At times these  
 guardians of the law are seen struggling  
 with fisherwomen in their anxiety to throw  
 away the contents of their baskets, and  
 heard using language which would be con-  
 sidered in ordinary citizens. We also won-  
 der why at that time of the day so many  
 policemen are spared to do this special work  
 when for more important work in the city,  
 such as checking the Pathan menace, the  
 police authorities plead poverty of men.  
 We hope the Commissioner of Police will  
 either pay a surprise visit himself and  
 verify our statement or depute a responsible  
 officer for the purpose.

“Some Hope.”

We have received the following letter  
 from Mr. Jacob Cohen of 627, Jackson St.,  
 Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A.:

“Sir:—This letter will introduce to you  
 Jacob Cohen of Philadelphia, Pa. U.S.A.—  
 I will deem it an esteemed favour if you'll  
 help me to find a rich uncle of mine.  
 I am very poor and have no money to  
 pay for an advertisement in the paper  
 for my uncle. But if you want to be  
 so kind and put in an add in your paper  
 without cost at present, I promise to  
 pay you for that add when I'll find my  
 uncle through the column of your paper.  
 The publicity your paper will get when  
 I'll find my uncle will be more worth  
 than the advertisement. My uncle  
 Joseph Cohen was born in Zvimiradec,  
 Kiev, Russia, 70 years ago. He settled  
 in Kimberley, South Africa, 45 years ago.  
 Last time my father heard of him was 40  
 years ago, where he wrote him that he is  
 a diamond miner and is worth several  
 millions of pounds sterling. I have the  
 word of two prominent men who spent  
 many years in South Africa, one said,  
 that my uncle settled in England some  
 years ago. The other said: that he heard  
 my uncle retold in India many years  
 ago, where he became a Rajah in one of  
 the provinces of India. If you print  
 the add, please send me a copy of your  
 paper. Thanking you for your kindness,  
 I am, your obedient servt.,  
**JACOB COHEN.**”

## NAIR-O'DWYER CASE.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF  
SIR MICHAEL.NO KNOWLEDGE OF BEARDS  
PULLING AND SHOE BEATING.

LONDON, May 2. When hearing in Sir Michael O'Dwyer's libel action was resumed to-day Sir M. O'Dwyer, cross-examined by Sir Walter Schwabe, said that he had never heard of specific cases in which it was alleged that Indians were arrested, their beards pulled and they were beaten with shoes to coerce them into producing recruits.

Sir W. Schwabe said that he supposed two of the greatest insults to men would be to pull his beard and beat him with a shoe.

Sir M. O'Dwyer replied: "Yes. That's why General Dyer took such a serious view of the beating of Miss Sherwood." Replying to the Judge Sir M. O'Dwyer said that he did not admit any of these incidents and if they happened they did so without his knowledge and contrary to his very explicit instructions. Sir M. O'Dwyer said that he received complaints of purchase of recruits and rich men were said to have offered special financial inducements in order to obtain credit for getting a large number of recruits. This was opposed to the principle of obtaining the quota from each district and he always discouraged it.—Reuter.

## METHODS OF RECRUITMENT.

LONDON, May 1. Sir M. O'Dwyer cross-examined at length with regard to the recruitment methods said that in certain cases subordinates had used improper measures but when he heard of such cases he had immediately discouraged them. He denied Sir W. Schwabe's suggestion that strong measures were employed but did not doubt that some subordinate agents exacted money. Witnesses never heard of men being brought before criminal courts to compel them to enlist. He had heard of men brought before courts on "security" charges having been discharged on condition of enlistment. Such security proceedings in 1917/18 were considerably less than in the two years before and two years after. That seemed to knock the bottom out of the charge.

The case was adjourned.—Reuter.

GENERAL ELECTION IN  
FRANCE.

## VIOLENCE AT ELECTION MEETINGS.

Paris.—With the approach of elections on the 11th May, the campaign is waxing ever hotter. There are daily acts of violence at election meetings in Paris and other large cities. Andre Tardieu was attacked several times. A Radical youth assailed Prince Murat at Calais. The Mayor of Melun was shot at as he entered a motor car at the close of a meeting.

"Journal Des Debats" declares that revolutionary teaching is hearing fruit. It is officially announced that there are 2332 nominations for 581 seats divided into 470 lists. Most of the voters have to choose out of seven, sometimes eight, mutually antagonistic lists.—Reuter.

## MAJOR MARTIN MISSING.

## WHEREABOUTS OF AN AVIATOR.

LONDON, May 1. Washington.—A message from Alaska has caused anxiety regarding the whereabouts of Major Martin, leader of the world flight who was detained at Chignik in severe weather. Four hundred pounds of ice having accumulated on his machine he left in the morning to join his comrades at Ditch Harbour. Nothing has been seen of him since and it is feared that prevailing storms may have forced him into an isolated and precarious landing. Fishing vessels have been requested to keep a lookout.—Reuter.

## NO TRACE OF MAJ. MARTIN.

LONDON, May 2. Chignik.—Despite search by all available vessels no trace of Maj. Martin has been found, but it is hoped that he has taken refuge in one of the numerous caves along the desolate Alaskan coast.—Reuter.

## OVERCOME BY FOUL GAS.

## A STEAMSHIP TRAGEDY.

(Associated Press.) CALCUTTA, May 1. A tragedy occurred to-day on board the S.S. "Telam" which arrived at Calcutta two days ago. This morning when one of the hatches was opened a deadly gas was evolved by fumes. The Second Officer and the Sukani of the ship went to his assistance but were themselves overcome. The three men were removed to hospital where all three died shortly after admission. The cause of the tragedy is not known.

A Shikhar, message of May 1st states:—H. E. Sir John Kerr opened yesterday a successful horticultural show in the race pavilion.

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety impossible with solid fuel.

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## LIBERALS FURIOUS.

## MEASURE FOR P. R.

GOVERNMENT'S LUKEWARM  
SUPPORT.

LONDON, May 1. A meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party at the House of Commons presided over by the Premier decided to leave the House free to vote on the Liberal measure for proportional representation, the second reading of which will be taken up to-morrow. The Liberals were greatly disappointed because the measure was one of the most vital planks in their programme and they hoped to secure full Government support to ensure its speedy passage. To-night's decision has revived the talk of an intensive Liberal campaign in the country.

## BRITISH FASCISTI.

SENSATIONAL APPEARANCE AT  
LIBERAL MEETING.

LONDON, May 1. Just before the meeting at Kentish Town under Liberal auspices was timed to begin, two charabancs drove up filled with stately youngmen wearing badges inscribed with large "F". The leader explained, "We are members of the British Fascisti. There has been rowdiness at certain meetings recently and we intend to check any at this one."

Sir Donald Maclean, who was among the speakers, moved a resolution condemning "the recent interference by Socialists with the British right of public meeting". References to the Labourites caused periodic disturbances which were quickly quelled.—Reuter.

FRANCO-JAPANESE  
COMMERCIAL TREATY.VISIT OF INDO-CHINA GOVERNOR-  
GENERAL.

LONDON, May 1. Tokio.—The visit of M. Merlin, Governor-General of Indo-China, is believed to be in connection with the discussions with a view of the new Franco-Japanese Commercial Treaty. The French Mission is credited with plans for laying the foundations of a new Franco-Japanese economic entente in the Far East.—Reuter.

## TORNADO IN SOUTH U. S. A.

## 113 KILLED AND MANY INJURED.

Atlanta.—The death-roll resulting from a tornado in the South-Eastern States is estimated at 113. Many have been seriously injured. Hundreds have been rendered homeless. The damage is estimated at over ten million dollars.—Reuter.

LONDON, May 1. Atlanta.—Tornadoes have swept the south-eastern states involving a loss of a hundred lives. Many are missing and injured and the damage is estimated at ten million dollars.—Reuter.

MERCANTILE MARINE  
COMMITTEE.

## REPORT TO BE PUBLISHED SHORTLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.) SINGAPORE, May 1. Advice from Bombay anticipates the early publication of the report of the Indian Mercantile Committee report. It is understood to be unanimous of a majority of questions. The Committee, with the exception of the European representative from Bombay, seem to favour gradual reservation of coastal trade for Indian Merchant Marine and are expected to make a recommendation in favour of the establishment of training ships by Government but the Committee was not made any specific recommendations as to the grant of bounties or subsidies to Indian owned ships.

## BARODA LEGISLATURE.

## EMPOWERED TO DISCUSS BUDGET.

(Associated Press.) BARODA, May 2. For the first time in its history the Baroda Legislative Council will discuss the State Budget, which will be shown introduced in the Council as ordered by the Maharaja on the eve of his departure for Europe last week. The new step is welcomed by all classes of the public as the first step towards the realisation of full responsible Government though it is felt in certain circles that it does not go far enough. The budget session commences on the 12th instant.

## SENSATIONAL AGRA CASE.

(Associated Press.) AGRA, May 2. A sensational case is pending in the Court of Mr. Raj Narain Bahadur, Deputy Magistrate in which it is alleged that Seth Achal Singh, brother of Seth Jasswant Rai, Honorary Magistrate and Cantonment Contractor and others committed an offence under Section 427, 413 and 451 I. P. C. having, it is alleged, forcibly entered the shop of Lala Gopal. They pulled down a wall and removed some property. The Magistrate is hearing evidence under Section 202 Cr. P. Code.

STATUE FOR  
SNOWDEN.BRILLIANT LABOUR  
BUDGET.

## FURTHER GOVT. SCHEMES.

LONDON, May 1. Mr. Snowden enlivened the dull Budget debate. He denied the Budget was an electioneering instrument. It was the first of a series of budgets, for he expected to be there next year. He hoped to submit a scheme of widows' pensions before the end of the year and declared the summer would be well gone before the Housing Bill was passed, and some further time would elapse before housing would begin. The Chancellor concluded amid laughter and ministerial cheers that the Budget was so popular that he heard there was a movement about in the City to erect a statue to him.—Reuter.

DEFENCE OF ABOLITION OF MCKENNA  
DUTIES.

LONDON, May 1. Mr. William Graham defending the abolition of the McKenna duties on resumption of the budget debate pointed out that the importation of foreign motor cars had very largely increased notwithstanding. He was very doubtful whether extensive dumping of the surplus American production which was feared with the disappearance of duties would materialize.

AUSTRALIA AND IMPERIAL  
PREFERENCE.CONFRONTED WITH NECESSITY OF  
ACTION.

LONDON, May 1. Melbourne.—Mr. Bruce in a speech dealing with Mr. Thomas's statement regarding the Imperial preference proposals said that Australia was now faced with the necessity of action, adding that it was obvious in view of the decision of the Macdonald Government that Australia must look for markets outside Britain.—Reuter.

## COLONIES' COMMITTEE.

LONDON, May 1. The Colonies Committee held two fully attended meetings this week and meets again on Monday. No meeting has been so far arranged with the Colonial Office.—Reuter.

## MILITARY PILOTS HELD UP IN PERSIA.

LONDON, May 1. Lisbon.—Two Portuguese military pilots, Captain Brito and Lieut. Sarmento Beires, who left Lisbon for Macao on April 2nd on a Breguet biplane are held up in Persia owing to their passports not being valid.—Reuter.

## ARRESTS OF COMMUNISTS AT WARSAW

LONDON, May 2. Warsaw.—Two hundred arrests mostly of Communists were made during the May Day celebrations. Mounted Police were called out to deal with the crowds.—Reuter.

POSSESSING ARMS WITHOUT  
LICENSE.

## ACCUSED SENTENCED TO 2 YEARS' R. I.

(Associated Press.) CALCUTTA, May 1. The Police Magistrate of Sealdah has sentenced Satyendranath De who was charged with possessing arms and ammunition without license to two years' rigorous imprisonment. On discovery of the bomb factory at Manikotla, the Police searched his house in the suburbs of Calcutta and found a five-chambered revolver, a Mauser pistol and sixty-five cartridges.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION COOLIES ON  
STRIKE.

(Associated Press.) CALCUTTA, May 1. About 1,500 coolies, sweepers and menials employed by the Calcutta Corporation went on strike in north Calcutta for higher wages. Later in the day, over some of them returned to work.

LATER. About 1,500 coolies, sweepers and other menial employees of the Calcutta Corporation went on strike this morning in north Calcutta. The cause of the strike was non-compliance with their demand for higher wages. The affected area remained uncleaned to-day. In the afternoon the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Engineer visited the coolie lines and depots and persuaded several men to resume work on the promise of four annas extra per each working day. But as they were coming out some of the strikers threatened them and they went back to their lines. The police came, reasoned with the strikers and succeeded in inducing some of them to resume work.

MAY DAY  
CELEBRATIONS.PROCESSION TO HYDE  
PARK.COMMUNISTS DEFIANT IN  
BERLIN.

LONDON, May 1. Three thousand persons took part in a procession in main to Hyde Park to attend the Labour May Day celebrations. The demonstration was very orderly. The celebrations in Paris also were of a holiday nature. While the police in Berlin prevented the Communists from holding open air meetings, crowds gathered at other places despite the prohibition of meetings and refused to disperse when the firehose was turned on them but they fled when the troops fired in the air.—Reuter.

DISTURBANCE BY PARIS  
DEMONSTRATORS.

LONDON, May 1. Paris.—May Day calm was broken at the conclusion of the Labour meeting when the demonstrators threw stones and fired revolvers at trams driven by members of the Union Civique. Minor injuries were inflicted and were mainly due to broken glass. One arrest was made.—Reuter.

## BERLIN FRACAS.

## 2 KILLED AND 5 WOUNDED.

LONDON, May 1. Berlin.—2 were killed and 5 wounded in the collision between the Police and the Communists at Hinderburg in Upper Silesia. Two were killed and two injured also at Kottbus.—Reuter.

## REPARATIONS PROBLEM.

## MEETING AT CHEQUERS.

LONDON, May 1. Importance is attached to a meeting at Chequers on May 2nd between Mr. Macdonald, M. Thunin and M. Hymans on reparations and allied subjects, especially in view of the Belgians having already conferred with M. Poincare. Afterwards they meet Sgr. Mussolini at Milan.—Reuter.

## DEATH OF AN M. P.

LONDON, May 1. The death has occurred of Mr. William Hutchison, a member of the House of Commons.—Reuter.

[Mr. Hutchison William, M.P. (Conservative) was born at Greenock and was a well-known Solicitor of Glasgow. He was educated at Greenock Academy and Glasgow University graduating in Law with distinction and was the Civil Law Prize winner in his year. He contested for the Bridgeton Division, Glasgow, in 1910, stood for Coalition Liberal in 1913 and was returned to Parliament since 1922 from (Kelvingrove) Glasgow, as a Conservative.]

## EXPORT OF HELIUM FROM U. S.

LONDON, May 1. The Military Committee of the House of Representatives have reported the bill providing for State acquisition of all helium gas-bearing fields in the United States and prohibiting the export of helium which is only non-inflammable gas for airships.—Reuter.

## A COUNCIL MEMBER'S TOUR.

(Associated Press.) BANGALORE, May 2. A member of the Council visited Marwar, Sakaspur and other places with a view to find out the grievances of the people and he found that schools and wells were very badly needed in those places and he promised to do the needful. All along his tour he was followed by the district officers, sub-divisional officers and amidur of Sakaspur.

## CABLE ITEMS.

Lord Willington had an audience with His Majesty upon relinquishing the Governorship of Madras. Lord and Lady Willington subsequently dined with their Majesties at Buckingham Palace.—Reuter.

Vice-Admiral Sir Allan Everest has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the China Station in succession to Teveson. He will assume command approximately on November 7th.

New York.—Mr. Richards has withdrawn his resignation after being assured he is eligible to play as an amateur this year and has been given an opportunity to present his case when the Player-Writer Rule becomes effective in 1925.—Reuter.

Boulogne.—A new engine for Lt. MacLaren's amphibious machine has arrived from England and will be immediately entrained for shipment to India.—Reuter. (New Zealand) Christchurch. Light cruisers of the Special Service Squadron experienced very heavy weather before reaching Lyttelton from Australia. They were enthusiastically welcomed.—Reuter. Mr. Ernest Rogers, late of the Indian Civil Service, is dead.—Reuter.

## KENYA POLL TAX.

MAHOMEDANS DETERMINED  
NOT TO PAY.

## LEADER INCARCERATED.

(Associated Press.) A telegram from the South African Indian Congress, Mombasa, states:—"Haji Osman, the Vice-President of the Indian Association and a leader of the Sunni Janat, and Modi, a prominent merchant, have been incarcerated for non-payment of poll tax as a protest against the iniquitous policy of the White Paper. The community is determined."

KATHIAWAR POLITICAL  
CONFERENCE.

## MAHATMA'S MESSAGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.) RAMPUR, May 2. Mahatma Gandhi sent the following message in connection with the Kathiawar Political Conference:—

I understand that the Reception Committee of the Kathiawar Political Conference is prepared to give guarantee to the State to restrain in its proceedings and to exempt the Princes from personal remarks. I also understand that the Executive Committee of the Kathiawar Political Conference is guilty of indiscretion in not holding consultations with Sir Prabhshankar Pattani as it ought to have done before recommending the holding of the Conference in Bhavnagar. Sir Prabhshankar insists that the Conference be not held in Bhavnagar this year. I can understand that he may be put to troubles in that case. He says he is prepared to render all help if the Conference is held in Sonagadh. He is also prepared to encourage Bhavnagar people to attend the Conference. He goes further and is prepared to give all help to hold the Conference next year within the jurisdiction of the State. His only condition is that there should be restraint in the Conference speeches, etc. This year he does not desire any restrictions. Next year he takes it that the Conference by itself would observe restraints. Taking into consideration all these circumstances, I believe the Reception Committee should cease to insist on holding the Conference in Bhavnagar, should be agreeable to Sir P. Pattani and should prove its fitness of being Satyagrahi by observing restraints in the Conference. There is not a bit of shame to the people in this Satyagrahi is not disgraced and the future path of the Conference is cleared. But if worst goes to the worst Sir P. Pattani commits a breach of trust or he may not be in Kathiawar then or if he fails to hold the Conference in the State limits next year after all the efforts on his part the Satyagrahi has nothing to lose. A real Satyagrahi is never tried of being modest. He has never to repent for an opportunity lost. He is ever ready when opportunity arises.

## SUIT FOR DAMAGES

(Associated Press.) CALCUTTA, May 11. At the High Court, to-day, before Justice Thorneill the suit brought by the Ellerman Lines, Limited, against John King and Co., to recover Rs. 3,754/9 as damages for fire on the steamer "City of Agra" which, it was alleged, was due to the negligence of the defendants, came on for hearing. The plaintiff company were the owners of a fleet of steamships which plied between Great Britain, India and America. This fleet included the "City of Agra." She arrived in Calcutta in ballast on 12th August, 1921 and immediately began to load cargo consisting of gunnies, cotton and sheela, for Boston, Philadelphia and New York. On 18th August the plaintiff company gave instructions to the defendant company, who were shipbuilders and repairers to execute certain repairs to the ship. The defendants on 18th August used a blow-lamp to undo a coupling, and the plaintiffs alleged that the fire was caused by the use of this lamp. The fire was noticed at 12.50 and was extinguished at three. The plaintiff's case was that it was necessary to use a lamp of that size that it was dangerous that it was negligently used and that the defendant heated the bulkhead and set fire to dunnage and cargo? The defendant company stated that it was necessary to use such a blow-lamp and it was used with the knowledge of the plaintiffs, that it was not used negligently, that the flame did not heat the bulkhead and that the fire had nothing to do with the use of this lamp. The case is proceeding.

## FAREWELL TO AN OLD OFFICIAL.

(Associated Press.) SECUNDERABAD, May 2. There was a large assembly of officials and friends on Hyderabad Station last evening to bid farewell to Col. and Mrs. Miss Jivan Singh who left for Calcutta. Col. Jivan Singh, C.I.E., I.M.S., retired from the post of Director of the Nizam's Medical Department yesterday. During his tenure of office vast improvements have been carried out. He has put in 39 years' service, the last 4 of which were in Hyderabad State. He will be much missed.

## BRITISH ELECTIONS.

## BILL TO MODIFY SYSTEM.

PROPOSAL OF PROPORTIONAL  
REPRESENTATION.

LONDON, May 2. Evidence was afforded of a divergence of opinion among individual members of the political parties on the subject of proportional representation, during a debate in the House of Commons on the second reading of the Bill seeking to apply a modified system to British elections.

Mr. Rendall, Liberal, moving the second reading pointed out the striking anomalies of the way of representation in connection with the recent general election and said that the Bill provided for combining constituencies which return a minimum of three and a maximum of seven members. The parties in the constituencies would be represented proportionately to total votes cast for their parties. Replying to an objection that the scheme would mean that the Government majority would be small he said the present position of the parties as an evidence of instability. He explained that in the sparsely populated areas the Bill proposed to continue the present system without a compulsory proportional representation and with an alternative vote instead of proportional representation.

Mr. Sam Roberts, Conservative, seconded.

OPPOSITION. The Duchess of Athol (Conservative) moving the rejection of the Bill objected to this dual system as thoroughly contradictory. The Bill would not guarantee the minority and would not secure the majority, as it occurred when a Labour Government was returned in the Queensland elections of 1920 and in the result of the Australian Senate election of 1922. She objected to proportional representation as it meant unwieldy areas and loss of personal touch. Mr. Herbert Morrison (Labour) seconded the rejection.—Reuter. (Message incomplete.)

## AN UNFOUNDED REPORT.

LONDON, May 2. A Belfast message reports that the Ulster Government is prepared to order mobilisation of a special constabulary in the County Armagh. Order has not yet been issued pending opinion on the legality of the action. This is significant in view of Sir James Craig's declaration in London of yesterday that Ulster would not yield an inch on the Boundary question.

## REPORT UNTRUE.

LATER. It is learnt on good authority that the report that mobilisation of a special constabulary in the County Armagh is being prepared is untrue.—Reuter.

CIVIL JUSTICE COMMITTEE IN  
RANGOON.

(Associated Press.) RANGOON, May 1. Messrs. Meke, Morrison and Golding representing the Burma Chamber of Commerce were simultaneously examined to-day by the Civil Justice Committee. Witnesses expressed an opinion that the main cause for complaint of the commercial community lay in the administration of the Insolvency Act and said that in recent years people had been adjudged insolvent on their own petition. The commercial community tried to avoid law courts and even in insolvency cases they liked private settlements. Witnesses also complained of delay in the service of summons and warrants.

ESTABLISHMENT OF ENGLISH CLASSES  
IN C. P.

(Associated Press.) YEOTMAL, May 2. Several applications for opening English classes in the District Board secondary schools having been received, the Director of Public Instruction, C. P., has issued a circular letter, laying down the following conditions as a precedent to the establishment of the English classes: (1) rupees 600 must be deposited in advance with the District Board concerned to meet the pay of one English teacher (2) the minimum number of students in the vernacular middle school must be 25 each, paying a fee of Rs. 12 per month (3) applications this year must be made before 1st June and must be accompanied by the requisite amount of deposit, and (4) the proposed English classes must not virtually compete with an already existing English school. The Director proposes to make to these English classes a grant, equal to one-third of the total expenses, on satisfying himself, after two years' experience, of the reasonable stability of the classes.

## SOCIAL CONFERENCE AT POONA.

(Associated Press.) POONA, May 2. It is proposed to hold at Ahmednagar, on the 23rd instant, a provincial social conference along with the Bombay Provincial Liberal Association which meets there on the 21st and 22nd May under the Presidency of Mr. Kamat. The Reception Committee of the Social Conference has Mr. Rajahans as Chairman and Dr. Deshpande, Municipal Health Officer, and Mr. Deshpande, pleader, as Secretaries. The fee for membership of the committee is Rs. 2, and the delegation fee Rs. 1.

## VAIKOM SATYAGRAH.

### SUKKUR HINDU SABHA'S SUPPORT.

### UNTOUCHABILITY COMMITTEE'S COMMUNIQUE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COCHIN, May 1.

8 volunteers marched as usual yesterday. The Sukkur Hindu Sabha has telegraphed to the Untouchability Committee offering its support.

In the course of a communique the Untouchability Committee says: "The movement is purely a Travancore movement. It is the acid test of the sincerity of the untouchability movement of the Congress. It is as much the concern of north Travancore as any other item on the Congress programme. Further if the Khilafat movement is Indian in spite of its religious aspect, the Vaikom Satyagraha is as much the concern of Hindus, Mahomedans and Christians and of every other right thinking community since it affects the primary rights of a portion of the humanity. The Committee gives very serious warning that the failure of Vaikom Satyagraha means the abrogation of all Congress work in Kerala for at least a generation."

The Thiyas of Manthancherry at a special meeting have resolved to support the Satyagraha campaign at Vaikom by a levy of half anna per head as long as the movement lasts.

### AKALIS ARRIVE AT VAIKOM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COCHIN, May 2.

Twelve Akalis led by Lala Lal Singh and Baba Kripal Singh arrived at Ernakulam today. They were given a grand reception on arrival and escorted over to the Satyagraharam, Cochin. They are leaving this afternoon for Vaikom.

### FIFTH SHAHIDI JATHA.

SENSITIVE AKALI LAD.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, May 2.

The fifth Shahidi Jatha from Lyllapur left Amritsar yesterday amidst scenes of great enthusiasm. The Hindus also joined the reception of the Jatha which is welcomed as a token of good-will between the two communities. Yesterday at the Akali Takht before a large concourse of people the usual vow of non-violence was administered.

One extraordinary act which created a profound impression was that of a boy, barely twelve years old, who had attempted to commit suicide by jumping into a well because he was not permitted to accompany the Jatha. When the lad stood before the Akali Takht tears flowed down his cheeks at the thought that being under age he was not permitted to serve the Guru and the Panth. He was awarded a "Siropha" which is a dress of honour from the Akali Takht.

Among the visitors was Mrs. Gidwani, the wife of Acharya Gidwani, who left the same evening for Nabha to interview her husband.

### ALLEGED PULLING DOWN OF WALL BY AKALIS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, May 1.

A Jatha of Akalis is reported to have demolished by force a wall which was under construction in lands in possession of certain Hindu Bankers. The land, which is private property, is adjacent to a Dharmshala which was seized by the Akalis last year. The matter has been brought to the notice of local authorities and Hindu leaders have been asked to intervene.

### MR. SINGARAVELU CHETTY.

BAIL EXTENDED BY 2 MONTHS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 2.

The bail, granted to Mr. Singaravelu Chetty, one of the accused in the Bolshevik Conspiracy Case in connection with the warrant issued by the District Magistrate of Cawnpore under Section 21A I. P. C., has been extended by two months from first of May. He has been instructed to appear before the Magistrate of Cawnpore on the first of July.

### DELHI UNIVERSITY.

### PRECAUTIONS AGAINST LEAKAGE OF QUESTION PAPERS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, April 30.

The Governor-General in Council has sanctioned the creation of a Faculty of Law for the Delhi University. Steps will be taken immediately to establish a Faculty of Law. The first examination conducted by the Delhi University came to a successful conclusion today. In view of the frequent leakage of question papers in Indian Universities, the very simple and extremely successful methods adopted by the Delhi University ought to be of interest.

A trustworthy local press was selected. The Registrar personally took the manuscripts of the papers to the Press during the night preceding the Examination. The papers

### AMBITIOUS CLAIM.

### FINDING FRAMEWORK FOR INDIAN SPIRITUAL LIFE.

### BIBLE MISSION AND INDIA.

LONDON, May 2.

Presiding at a luncheon of the Zenana, Bible and Medical Mission Lord Meston toasting "India and its Government, Ruling Princes, States and People" appealed for help for the Mission to forward the movement in India. Lord Olivier replying paid a tribute to the work of the Mission and declared we were in the transition stage in India. We were trying to find a framework in which the Indian spiritual life could spread itself.—Reuter.

### ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIATION

COMPLAINANT'S EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, May 2.

Mr. D. A. Mudliar, late Nazir of the Small Cause Court Poona, was put on trial before Mr. Rodgers, The City Magistrate, yesterday charged with criminal misappropriation of a sum of Rs. 14430 and odd. The Honorary Deputy Superintendent Mr. G. G. Sathiasaibai by Sub-Inspector D. L. Sawant of the C.I.D. prosecuted. (The accused is being defended by Rao Bahadur J. J. Apte, pleader. It was stated at the opening of the case that the actual defalcations by the accused amounted to Rs. 12904/9/5, but he was being charged with full sum of Rs. 14430 and odd because though the police recovered from the box in the accused's possession Rs. 1525/14. This box was not the place in which Government money should be deposited.

Mr. S. K. Jathegaonkar, now Nazir of the Small Cause Court, who is the complainant in the case in the course of examination gave the details of the state of affairs that his inquiries disclosed when he took charge of his present duties on the 6th of March last. On that date the balance at the treasury should have been Rs. 2304 and odd and the balance in the hands of the Nazir Rs. 1885 and odd. He found that the treasury balance was only Rs. 1604 and the accused gave the witness from the Nazir's safe Rs. 479 and odd. The witness next showed him the items forming the charge which had been entered in books as sent to the treasury when they had not been so sent. After some formal evidence further hearing was adjourned.

### ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

S'MLA, May 2.

The depression near the table island has become unimportant. The Western disturbance is crossing the Frontier and is well marked. It is likely to cause numerous dust and thunderstorms in North-West India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam and North-East Baluchistan, local in Lower Burma and Mysore. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, Bengal, Orissa, Kashmir, North-West Frontier Province and East of Central Provinces.

Chief amounts are:—Rangoon, Silchar and Shillong three quarters of an inch. Dibrugarh, one. Sibsagar, two. Dhubri and Cherrapunji, one and half. Darjeeling, Chitragang and Angul, three quarters. Sonamarg, Fort Sandeman and Quetta, a half. Raipur, one.

Forecast:—Increase in Kashmir.

### BANGALORE MURDER CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, May 1.

The jury to-day found the accused in the city murder case guilty of robbery and doubted his complicity in murder. The Judge has promised to deliver judgment on Saturday.

were printed in his presence and the Superintendent of the examination took delivery of sealed packet early in the morning and the papers were given out to the candidates at 7.30 a.m.

No employee of the Press was allowed until a telephone message announcing the distribution of the question papers, had been received from the Examination Hall.

This method not only makes for security, but also for economy as new type has not to be set up for reproducing question papers in the University Calendar.

### FITURIN TROUBLES

### REWARD OFFERED FOR CAPTURE OF REBEL CHIEF.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 1.

The Collector and District Magistrate and Agent to Governor, Vizagapatam, has offered a reward of Rs. 10,000 to any persons, who may capture or give information leading to the capture of Alluri Shirama Razu, leader of Fiturina Agency tracts. The reward will be taken in the form of annuity for life of Rs. 50 per month or in a lump sum grant of Rs. 10,000. Government are further offering free pardon to any of Fiturina, with the exception of the seven ringleaders, who may give information leading to the capture of the rebel chief Shirama Razu.

### TRAIN MURDER CASE.

### EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RAWALPINDI, May 1.

On resuming the case on the 30th April the evidence of Kalakhan, bearer of Capt. Barber was taken who stated:—"I have been bearer to Capt. Barber for the last 3 months. My master and I left Karachi on the 26th March and reached Lahore the next day at 2 p.m. we were going to Nowshera and we had to change trains at Lahore and while I went with the luggage to No. 5 platform my master went to the refreshment room to have some food. Before our train arrived and while I was on the platform, I saw a good many passengers walking about, amongst whom were a lady and a gentleman. The gentleman is identical with the accused now in court. I asked a ticket collector whether any berth had been reserved for my master. He told me to wait and he then went on and put the lady who was with the accused into a berth in a compartment near the engine. He put two other European gentlemen in the next 2nd class compartment and then gave me a first class coupe carriage for my master. There was no room in the servant's carriage at the rear end. So I complained to my master and he had several unauthorised passengers turned out. After receiving orders from my master that he wanted to be called for tea at 7 o'clock the next morning the train started and I went to sleep. At about 6.45 next morning I enquired from a hawker on the platform if any tea was to be had and on being directed I got some tea for my master. As I approached my master's carriage with tea I saw the accused coming out of the forward end coupe, that is to say, the lady's compartment. He was attired in a sleeping suit. He passed quite close to me and went towards the rear of the train. After standing a few minutes in my master's carriage I returned to my own carriage and saw the accused standing at the door of a first class coupe. He had a mug in his hand and was asking for some hot water to shave. An Indian near by gave him some hot water which he procured from a Hindu tea vendor. The accused also asked a cigarette vendor if he had any cigarettes for sale and bought some from him. On being asked by the tea vendor to return the cup I had taken I went towards my master's compartment to get it, after which I returned to my own carriage and the train started. I did not know the name of the station at the time but I have since found out that it is Sohawa. After passing one station, at the next stop I got out of my compartment to get some hot water for my master when I saw the accused fully dressed. As I opened the door of my master's compartment I saw the accused with his foot on the footboard of the ladies carriage evidently preparing to enter. While I was in my master's carriage arranging his clothes, the train moved off and after going for about 2 or 3 miles I heard a hissing sound and the train came to stand still. I saw the accused coming along the footboard from the lady's carriage and calling out two Europeans in the next compartment to call the guard and Railway Police as a lady was dead. I told my Master of this and asked him to come out but he did not as he was not dressed. The train stopped about 10 minutes and then went on. When the train arrived at Rawalpindi we were told to vacate our carriage.

On cross-examination by the prosecuting counsel the witness stated that he went back to Karachi with his mistress from Nowshera and was brought back here to identify the accused, whom he recognised from about 15 or 16 other Europeans on the Rawalpindi Railway Station. He knew the accused was wearing a striped sleeping suit and knew that one of the colours was white but could not say what the other colour was.

Defence counsel reserved his cross examination. The next witness called was Khan Bahadur Iklas-ud-din, C.I.D., who stated that on reading an account of the tragedy in the papers and having found out that some letters addressed to the accused were lying in the Peshawar Post Office he obtained permission to take over the letters. He took over 9 letters and three parcels and had them opened in the presence of two respectable witnesses.

The Inspector of Railway Police, Rawalpindi, gave some technical evidence and identified a pillow marked "D" as having been found amongst the belongings of the deceased.

Mr. Grant, a guard, and Feroze, a porter, also gave some technical evidence, as also did the head constable Abdul Satar, who wrote the initial report.

James, a servant of the accused, stated that he knew the deceased lady and that she used to visit the accused and had dined with him.

Mahomed Bhakar Khan, Sub-Inspector of Police, stated he was travelling in 17 up train on the 11th March. There were two other Europeans in the compartment with him. Their names were Messrs. Reynolds and Bond. Just before he entered his compartment he noticed accused standing opposite the door of the lady's compartment. When the train came to a standstill he saw the accused coming along on the footboard to his (the Sub-Inspector's) compartment. The accused told them that the lady had been murdered. The Sub-Inspector entered the compartment and found a strap round the deceased's neck. He asked the accused how it happened and he replied that somebody must have murdered her.

The Sub-Inspector deputed 2 Railway Police to stay in the deceased's carriage telling them that nothing should be touched. He returned to his compartment but the accused stayed in the compartment with the deceased lady and 2 Police constables. At Mankiala Station the Sub-Inspector asked the accused to make a written statement. He tried but owing to his being greatly agitated he was unable to do so. He asked for water to drink. We gave him a stimulant but his condition remained the same. The Sub-Inspector did not arrest the accus-

ed. At the time he had no reason to suspect him. Some other evidence of a comparatively unimportant nature was recorded when the Court rose for the day.

### ACCUSED COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RAWALPINDI, May 2.

At to-day's hearing the Lahore murder case was concluded in the Additional District Magistrate's Court.

The first witness called by the prosecution, Onulam Manomed, Foreman of the Engine which brought number 17 Up-passenger train to Rawalpindi testified to the train being stopped by the communication cord being pulled. The Police Constable Ahmed Shah gave evidence regarding the taking of 3 parcels to the Chemical Examiner, Lahore.

Mr. Powis, D. S. P. Rawalpindi, stated that he took the body of the deceased in a Government lorry to the mortuary. The body was taken as carefully as possible, but some slight change may have occurred in the position of the body en route as it was carried on a carriage cushion which may have sagged.

Mr. Payne, proprietor of Lockwood's Hotel, Rawalpindi, recognised the accused who had left some luggage in his hotel. The accused came in the company of 2 police officers to the hotel and asked to have his things brought out. The accused opened trunks and took out some things of which a list was made. Mr. Payne signed the list. One unopened packing case belonging to the accused was left at the hotel.

Sirdar Jaswant Singh of Messrs. Jagat Singh Brothers, Chemists of Rawalpindi, deposed to having seen the accused to whom he sold certain articles which he identified in Court.

Sergeant Araton, recalled, stated that after he had prepared a list of the deceased's belongings at Karachi he was given by the Secretary of the Y. W. C. A. there an envelope containing two cards and one letter which was alleged to have been left by the deceased with the Secretary. He identified the letter.

The Court Inspector Agha Syed Ahmed Khan deposed to having been present at the Railway station when Mr. Waugh held an inquest on the body. The accused made a statement at that time. I recognise Mr. Waugh's handwriting' said the Inspector.

STATEMENT OF A. I. G. R. POLICE. Mr. Slattery, A. I. G. Railway Police, stated as follows:—"I was present at an identification parade at which the accused was identified by Messrs. Reynolds and Bond on 14th March. The identification was held on the verandah of the Cantonment Police Station. Some 5 other Europeans were with the accused. The accused was not wearing a coat at the time, so others were asked to assist with their coats. I recognised Mr. Waugh's handwriting' said the Inspector.

Witness went on at length regarding another identification parade and also gave a great deal of detailed technical evidence which the prosecution required. Witness being of opinion that Kala Khan's evidence was of vital importance he went himself to Risalpur on the night of 2nd March to try to obtain some corroboration while his subordinate took Kala Khan to Sohawa. Witness then went on to relate how he got hold of Afzar Khan, a servant of a flying officer at Risalpur who had his food with Kala Khan the night Kalakhan arrived at Risalpur. Afzar Khan's evidence would be of importance as it is alleged that Kala Khan mentioned something about the train murder to him while they were having their food.

The next witness called was Afzar Khan who stated that he was a servant of a flying officer at Risalpur, that Kala Khan's master came to stop with him and that was how he came to know him. They had some food together that night and it was then that Kala Khan told him that a body died on the train on which he came from Karachi. He went on to say that Kala Khan told him that the Sahib was a friend of the dead lady, that he was wearing a sleeping suit and that he went into the lady's compartment.

EXAMINATION OF ACCUSED. On the conclusion of Afzar Khan's evidence the accused was asked the following questions:—Q.—What is your name, age and occupation?—A. John Edwin Forster Darlow, age 40 and sales manager, Nusserwanjee and Co., Karachi.

Q.—Did you know deceased?—A. Yes.

Q.—Were you on terms of intimacy with her?—A. No.

Q.—Did you stay with deceased on 9th and 10th of March at Lahore?—A. Yes.

Q.—Did you book room for her?—A. Yes.

Q.—Do you remember of the room?—A. No.

Q.—Were your rooms adjoining?—A. Yes.

Q.—Did you pay her bill?—A. Yes.

Q.—Did you travel from Lahore in the same train?—A. Yes.

Q.—Was she in a second class coupe?—A. Yes.

Q.—Were you in a first class coupe of the same bogie?—A. Yes.

Q.—Did you alight at Sohawa from the

deceased's compartment in a sleeping suit?

—A. No.

Q.—Did you call attention of passengers in the next compartment to the fact that the deceased was dead?—A. No, not in the exact terms of the question. I called out to the occupants asking them to come to the next compartment as something had happened and I feared that the young lady had been murdered.

Q.—Did you say she had been strangled?—A. No.

Q.—Did you tell Messrs. Bond and Slattery that you found the deceased with a strap knotted round her neck and that you had undone the knot with a view to assisting her?—A. Yes. I stated that I found a strap round her neck. The knot was loose and easily released. I released the knot because I thought I could render assistance by massaging her neck.

Q.—Did you tell Mr. Bond that a blanket was over her head and you pulled it down?—A. Yes.

Q.—Did you tell Bond that she had told you she was going to Murree and you offered to get her a first class coupe and that she refused?—A. Yes.

COMMITTED TO SESSIONS. The accused was asked a number of other questions after which the presiding Magistrate framed a charge of murder against the accused and committed him to take his trial at the Sessions.

### JAMSHEDPUR LABOUR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I find from papers that a Conciliation Committee has been formed to make recommendations regarding some outstanding grievances of Jamshedpur Labour. As one interested in the welfare of the workers at Jamshedpur I am inclined to express some doubt about the necessity of this step. As far as I know the Jamshedpur Labour Association is anxious to secure protection of their rights and the removal of some of their grievances on this occasion when the Tata Iron and Steel Company is going to get protection for its financial interests. The Conciliation Committee may be useful for considering questions involving large expenditure or complicated issues. But issues which are very simple should be decided at once. One of the grievances of the Association is that the Company does not treat it with the ordinary courtesy of accepting its representations, taking them into consideration and sending replies. I do not know why a Conciliation Committee was necessary for the removal of this simple grievance. Supposing for the sake of argument that Government of Bombay gives the same treatment to some public bodies such as the Bombay Presidency Association and when a complaint is made about it, Government of Bombay appoints a committee, will not the public find it difficult to understand why a committee was necessary and not only that will not the public consider it to be ridiculous to ask this committee on which the Government will have equal representation with the public, to organise public associations and frame constitutions for them? Curiously enough this Conciliation Committee regarding Jamshedpur Labour is asked to do exactly the same thing. Fancy, a committee including Government representatives considering what constitution the Bombay Presidency Association should have if it wants Government to acknowledge its letters. I feel that the Tata Iron and Steel Company instead of resorting to this dilatory method of solving a simple issue should forthwith do the right thing by showing ordinary courtesy and consideration to an Association of their employees. An organisation is a means of protecting the interests of the employees in any concern. When the Company is asking for protection for its financial interests at the cost of the public should it not on this occasion be equally ready not to withhold from their employees the only means of their protection? When the Tata Iron and Steel Company is anxious to secure for itself a contribution amounting to a crore and a half of rupees from the public of India should it not by a prompt act of generosity satisfy its employees without going through the dilatory process of a Committee? It is now a month since the Committee was appointed and it has not yet met and I am afraid it will not meet at least before the special Session of the Legislative Assembly to enable it to be done on behalf of the Company that it has done right by its labour. It may be said that if the Committee has not met yet or will not meet before the Session of the Legislative Assembly it is not the fault of the Company. But it will not afford any satisfaction to the Jamshedpur Labour Association to be told that their grievances could not be considered earlier not through the fault of the Company, but through the procrastination in other public work of either Mr. C. R. Das or Mr. Chamanlal or Mr. Andrews. Moreover, the man who gives in time gives double.—Yours, etc.,

N. M. JOSHI.

### ALIBAG MUNICIPALITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In the meeting of 5th November 1923 a resolution was passed by the Municipal Board of Alibag ordering the removal of a temporary privy of Mr. Talkar in case of default but though six months have passed the resolution has not yet been carried into effect. The aggrieved therefore, requests the superior authorities to kindly look into the matter and take proper steps for the immediate execution of the above referred resolution of 5th November, 1923.—Yours, etc.,

SAMUEL DAVID.

(Continued from column 6.)

in the Central Government during the transitional stage, but Mrs. Besant's name will live for ever even long after her body is no more, for her unparalleled services in the cause of freedom and humanity. Let not piques, puffed up by party popularity, attempt to belittle the greatness of those who have by constant service, devotion and unselfishness, risen to great heights, otherwise theirs will inevitably be the proverbial fate of those who try to throw dust at the Sun.—Yours, etc.,

JAMNADAS DWARKADAS.

### "DUST AT THE SUN."

### CRITICISM OF MRS. BESANT.

### MR. JAMNADAS DEFENDS HIS ABSENT LEADER.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to a report of the speeches made by Messrs. V. J. Patel, M. L. A., and Rangaswami Iyengar, M. L. A., at a recent meeting held in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall under the auspices of the Swaraj Party. As some statements made by them are not true and are, therefore, likely to mislead the reader, I beg leave to write and publicly contradict them. Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar, in the course of his speech, said that Mrs. Besant had told him that "Home Rule was coming next year." As a humble follower of Dr. Besant and as one very intimately connected with her in her work, may I say that Dr. Besant has never made such a statement either in public or even to her own followers? That Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar should be the one person chosen for the purpose of bestowing such great confidence is ridiculous. Besides, if this were true, do you think, Sir, that when Mrs. Besant and many of us were vehemently criticising the policy of the promise of "Swaraj within a year" of these Non-cooperators, many of whom have now thought it wise to drop the principal item of Non-co-operation and entered the Councils, and have solemnly pledged themselves to "owe true allegiance to the King-Emperor of India", that they would have failed to bring forward a similar charge against Dr. Besant? Why should Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar have waited for all these years and then suddenly a day after Mrs. Besant's departure for England he should have chosen to take the Bombay public in his confidence; and why, when challenged at the meeting by some intelligent people, in the midst of vociferous crowd, to which Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar was playing, he should have failed to substantiate this statement passes my understanding.

I need come to Mr. Patel, the so-called "follower" of Mahatma Gandhi. I have no doubt whatsoever that Gandhiji himself must be shocked at the way in which his name has been used, by his so-called followers for the last two years and more, and the man who is most guilty in this direction is Mr. Patel. Mr. Patel has often criticised my loyalty to my revered chief, Dr. Besant. I can quite understand that, for, a man who has no hesitation in accepting a creed simply because it happens to be popular for the time-being, who changes the moment the most popular leader is incarcerated, and who exploits the name of that very leader for preaching doctrines and policies directly contrary to the principles and views of the leader is hardly expected to have the slightest idea of what loyalty to a great leader means. In his speech he ridicules me for my defeat in the last election. Apart from the fact that that defeat was due, in a certain measure, to the campaign of misrepresentation and calumny carried on against me by Mr. Patel, I do acknowledge that my opposition to the Non-co-operation movement was largely responsible for the defeat. But is popular support so permanent a thing as to make Mr. Patel "triumph too much in the hour of victory"? I know there are people belonging a little too much to this world who instead of standing on their legs, would always contrive by the manipulation and adaptation of their views to the noisy requirements of an ignorant crowd to remain popular. But let me assure, Mr. Patel, that there is nothing more fleeting than the popularity on which he seems to be taking his stand. Every honest person must be in a minority at some time or other of his public career; and I for one should be prepared to be chased out of politics and public life for all time to come rather than subordinate my conscience to expediency and my innermost loyalty to my country and my God to the necessity of keeping myself politically alive by pandering to and deceiving my less intelligent fellow-countrymen. When conflicting views are held by two principles it is by no means easy to assert as to who is right and who is wrong. But it is true that a person who is prepared to incur unpopularity and to be in a minority for the sake of his views is nearer God than those who have thousands of so-called followers, but who have abandoned their loyalty to their principles, and considered superior the claims of expediency. But what, in the case of Mr. Patel and his like, is more painful is that while most things that they have said are contrary to the principles and declared views of Gandhiji, they had the audacity to seek shelter under his name, and to profess lip loyalty to him while he was temporarily silenced, with a view to promulgate views that as men of common-sense they ought to have known were the direct opposite of his views.

Mr. Patel denies Mrs. Besant's representative character. Mrs. Besant never claimed that she represented the majority; but Mrs. Besant does represent the National Convention to which prominent members from practically all political parties, including his own, are pledged. It is not true that the National Home Rule League has 36 members and 33 branches. It has more than 100 branches all over India, and while I cannot give at the moment the exact number of members in India, let me assure Mr. Patel that the membership is steadily increasing.

And as for Mr. Patel's statement that Mrs. Besant and her Party will allow themselves to be used as pawns by the Labour Party, it hardly deserves an answer. Mr. Patel cannot be unaware of the fact that in England Mrs. Besant is considered one of the original founders of the Labour Party, and commands great respect not only among members of her own but other parties as well. Mr. Patel may thrive for a few years in this country by indulging in irresponsible criticism for the purpose of winning the crowd's applause while irresponsibility lasts

(Continued in column 5.)

## THE ADDRESS TO MAHATMA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Now that an overwhelming majority of the Councilors of the Bombay Municipal Corporation has passed the resolution of presenting a "cordial address" to Mahatma Gandhi, may I crave the indulgence of occupying some space in your valued paper for ventilating my views on the work and worth of Mahatma Gandhi with a view to help the deliberations of the Committee appointed for the purpose of drafting the proposed address: I do this now, because at the time of the debate I had loyally to obey, the Nationalist Party's demand to restrain my desire to speak on the subject, for preserving a serene atmosphere to get the resolution passed.

The Corporation has wisely decided to vote for an Address to Mahatma Gandhi not for any separate activity of his, but for the personal playing behind all of them collectively. I fail to discern any reason for several of the Municipal Councilors either opposing the motion for an address or for remaining neutral, especially when the reason for voting an Address was merely to honour the personality of the Great Indian patriot. I still trust that both the opponents and the neutrals will join hands with the majority fraternally at the time the draft address comes up for formal approval before the Corporation, so that the address by the Corporation may really be of a "cordial" nature as originally intended. I must say here that it pained me immensely to see a few Englishmen among others opposing the notice of motion.

In the debate which took place yesterday in the Corporation, great emphasis was laid by some speakers that the proposed address was intended to honour Gandhi the politician. I shall therefore in this article devote some space to disabuse the minds of doubtful souls regarding the nature of Gandhi's political activities.

Mahatma Gandhi says: "Present day politics are based on certain ideas and principles, which are not necessarily connected with ideas and principles of right-doing or righteous conduct. Government is conducted more or less like a game of chess. Success sanctifies its policies; failure spurs its condemn action." He further mentions:—"The politician in me has never dominated a single decision of mine, and if I seem to take part in politics, it is only because politics encircle us to-day like the coil of a snake from which one cannot get out, no matter how much one tries." Why Gandhi had to enter the political arena is explained by him as follows:—"The Government has been guilty of not coming up to the standard of right-doing which was expected by the people in the matter of the Punjab and Khilafat. A politically helpless people would necessarily nurture in their breasts their hatred against the wrong-doer. This hatred had to be eradicated; so the fight had to be transferred from the lower or political plane to the higher moral or spiritual plane. Such a transference is good both for the people and the Government." Gandhi has publicly acknowledged the late Mr. Gokhale as his political guru and has till now striven his utmost to spiritualize politics. The relation between politics and religion, has been briefly summed up in his assertion:—"Politics divorced from religion is like a corpse fit to be buried." Speaking about himself, he mentions:—"Most religious men I have met are politicians in disguise; I, however, who wear the guise of a politician am at heart a religious man." We thus see that even in matters political, howeversoever, Indian and Englishmen differ from Gandhi thereto they cannot but help admiring Gandhi's personality and especially when it is borne in mind that in his political campaign, he is always found to practice open diplomacy and to show chivalry to his opponents. He has always regarded the Moderates with special concern; and has times without number exhorted his followers to keep them at ease. These aspects of Gandhi's political activities should make politicians of all shades of opinion united in their admiration of the man behind them all, in as much as Mahatma Gandhi has raised politics to a height never attempted before in any part of the world. I may mention here that, to identify Gandhi's cause with any nationalistic movement however noble, is to misunderstand the man completely.

Politics do not absorb all his interests. It is a deliberate perversion of truth to say that Mahatma Gandhi has no interests outside politics. Let us first of all see Gandhi's views about the mission of Municipalities in helping the Indian Nation to raise itself. Gandhi says, "Any Municipality which adopts Swadeshi, the vernacular of its province as the medium of its proceedings, the amelioration of the suppressed classes, the abolition of the drink traffic, prostitution and such other things, will assist the work of national purification, and thus justify its existence." According to this view, the Bombay Municipality, has to some extent, justified its existence, because it has, in a limited direction, imbibed Gandhi's teachings regarding the functions of a Municipality. Mahatma Gandhi cherishes high hopes of doing a substantial portion of national work through Municipalities, and hence it is, that he has not advocated the boycott of these institutions. The right discharge of Municipal functions is regarded by Gandhi as preparatory to the attainment of Swaraj. In Gandhi's estimation, the municipalities must have "the right to misrepresent themselves if they wish." He also wishes the elected representatives of the people to discharge well the duty of correctly representing their electors. These views represent, that Gandhi has diagnosed truly the real functions, which the Municipalities should undertake. Mahatma Gandhi has till now received addresses from several Municipalities of the leading cities in India, and the premier Municipality of Bombay has really honoured itself by resolving upon honouring the Premier Indian. The Municipalities ought to feel indebted to Mahatma Gandhi for pointing out to them the part which they ought to play, in the building of the Indian nation.

I must now briefly mention some salient features of Mahatma Gandhi's career. The personality of Gandhi is known practically in every corner of the earth and is talked of in every tongue. He is a man of "recognised purity and transparent honesty" and hence is rightly recognised as the most saintly figure in the modern world. He is "a prophet of a new, political and spiritual idealism." He is the great pacifist of our time and has been justly acclaimed the apostle of peace and freedom. He is prominently India's labour leader. He is "the weaver of bonds of unity between Hindus and Mahomedans." He is the "bearer of a new hope and dignity to the untouchables." "Gandhi's teaching is nothing but a page from Upanishads and the Gospel of Buddha." His teaching is based on the great principles of Truth, love, and non-violence. He is Love incarnate. He has released forces of social regeneration, which are bound to bring about the ultimate transformation of the Indian people. To take only an instance of his holy crusade against the drink traffic, suffice it for me to quote here a sentence from the personal letter which Pussayfoot Johnson wrote to Gandhi:—"After making all possible discounts for motive, purpose or method, the bold fact looms up against the sky, that you have accomplished more for the temperance reform in two years than any other man has been able to accomplish in that time, in the history of the world." The soul of India has found a worthy symbol in Gandhi. He is "the abet and trust, mouthpiece of India's dreams and ideals." Gandhi has dedicated himself to the service of humanity. Welfare of humanity is his goal. His is the message for the whole world. His is the universal Gospel. He is held in highest reverence by both the classes and the masses in India. No wonder if he is styled as "the writer of the beginning of a new chapter in the history of the human race." While delineating the lineaments of this great soul, may I take the liberty of quoting the significant views of three well-known persons?

The late Dr. Sir N. G. Chandavarkar wrote, "Who do not take the full measure of the man by merely describing him as a saintly character, as a hero, and as a great personality. He is more—a prophet, India's awakened, and still awakening soul, is speaking unto us through him. . . . He is India's spiritual banner, her soul force. . . . He is like Jeremiah, Isaiah, Carlele and Tukaram."

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore says: "To see a whole nation of different races, of different temperaments and ideals, joining hands to follow a saint, that is a modern miracle and only possible in India. I do not agree with Gandhi in many things, but I love him with my utmost reverence and admiration. He is not only the greatest man in India, he is the greatest man on earth to-day."

Rev. J. H. Holmes says: "No man of our time few men of any time, have risen to such heights of tenderness and compassion for mankind as this Mahatma of India. He is more than the leader of a movement for national independence—his task is nobler even than that of championing the political emancipation of the great people. Dear to his heart as is the deliverance of India from English rule, immediate as is his concern with this great cause and at the present moment, it may still be reckoned as a mere incident in his career, a passing episode in a life devoted to higher and further issues. If the movement for independence had never appeared, Gandhi would still be the same transcendent figure, that he is to-day; and if this movement ended to-morrow, in defeat or victory, Gandhi's real work would still go on to its appointed end. He is a religious leader, a man not of local or national, but of universal significance. It is in the realm of the spirit that Gandhi 'lives and moves and has his being.' It is not primarily with kings and premiers, but with God and the soul of man that he does business. Above and beyond the political liberation of his own or any other people he seeks, the spiritual redemption of mankind. If we would classify him with any of the supreme figures of human history, it must be with such august religious prophets, as Confucius, and Leo-Tse, Buddha, Zoroaster, and Mahomed, and most truly of all the Nazarene! In all reverence, and with due regard for historic facts, I match this man with Jesus Christ!"

I have thus briefly sketched out the salient features of the grand personality of Gandhi. The Mahomedans ought to feel indebted to Gandhi for all time for the noblest fight he has put up on their behalf in the matter of the Khilafat. The Hindus ought to be eternally thankful to the Almighty for having given birth to "this living incarnation of a new spiritual and mystic message on earth" in their own fold.—one who has tried his level best to uphold the pristine glory of Hinduism and to eradicate the blackest spot on its pure shield—the sin of untouchability. The Parsis ought to feel honoured in the fact that in their land of adoption there has arisen a man than whom they can be no better living illustrations than the upholder of the noblest doctrine of Zoroaster. "Pure thought, pure words, and pure deeds." All the Indian communities ought justly to take pride in the honour that is bestowed on Gandhi, in as much as he has undoubtedly given many Indians "a new sense of aspiration, shocked them out of a sense of hopeless inferiority, encouraged them to experiment with standing on their own feet." Lastly, the Christians of all communities, ought to be the first and foremost in honouring Gandhi, because he has been, the noblest embodiment of Christ's message of love. Gandhi is a great lover of the Bible, and has put into practice the grandest teaching of the Sermon on the Mount. It is Gandhi—a Sanatan Hindu, who has taught Christendom what real Christianity is. It is Gandhi—who has taught India to carry on a great political revolution and win its freedom in Christ's way and not in Caesar's. It is Gandhi's personality and his teaching that has exemplified in their true sense, the noblest precepts of the Prophet Christ. Gandhi's short career both in South Africa and in India has wonderfully proved that the teachings of Christ are quite practicable. The Municipality of Bombay has resolved to honour Mahatma Gandhi. Does any Indian or any Englishman still cherish any

jealousy regarding the justice of the step the Corporation has taken? The occasion of presenting the address is questioned. Undoubtedly as stated above, Mahatma Gandhi is "a person of distinction" within the meaning of the Municipal Act. A world personality has been set free, not only by the generosity of the Government, but by the combined influence of several circumstances. Providence has spared from the jaws of death the greatest Indian. Is there any wonder if the Municipality of the premier city of India took time by the forelock and decided to honour the outstanding personality of Gandhi, who in the space of a few years, has done more for his people than any Government in centuries? What we have in Gandhi is "a religious prophet, comparable to the few, supreme historic incarnations of the divine spirit and in his movement, a religion comparable to Buddhism or Christianity." The first democratic Corporation by voting an Address to Gandhi, has really proved itself, the mouthpiece of all Bombay.

The honour proposed to be given to Gandhi during his life-time is really a rare honour and it is well that the Corporation has created a new precedent of honouring the great sons of the soil. After the demise of Lokmanya Tilak, the Bombay Corporation nobly discharged its duty, by adjourning its meeting in 'memory of the great patriot. Can I not hope that the members of the new democratic Corporation, be they of any political view or of any community, will also follow that example at the time when the draft address comes before the Corporation for its approval and thereby honour, the Great Gandhi during his life-time? If any councillor feels that he has committed a mistake either in opposing the voting of an address or in remaining neutral, there is still one more opportunity left for him to rectify his mistake. Let this article help to bring about this desired result.—Yours, etc.

B. N. MOTIWALA.

Cylindas House,  
The Ridge, Malabar Hill,  
29-4-24.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I find from the report in the papers that the Bombay Municipal Corporation has decided by a very large majority to give an address to Mahatma Gandhi. In this connection I beg to state that this idea first originated with me, soon after the release of Mr. Gandhi, and accordingly on the 22nd. February, last, I wrote to you, but my letter was not published by you. I suggested that a meeting be convened through the Sheriff of Bombay, by the leading citizens, and that both the Mahatma and His Excellency, the Governor, Sir Leslie Wilson, should be invited to the meeting. Now as the Corporation is taking up this matter, I trust that the Committee appointed by it, to draft the address, will take up this suggestion, and a mention will be made therein that a vote of thanks be conveyed to His Excellency the Governor, who soon after his arrival, tried to meet with public wishes by a number of actions, the main one of which was release of Mahatma Gandhi.—Yours, etc.,

K. S. W.

Bombay April 30.

## MAHATMA GANDHI.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is always interesting to read the Editorial columns of your morning contemporary.

The writer is always in a difficulty over "the mental processes" of those who disagree with his views.

Especially is this the case when anything in connexion with Mahatma Gandhi, crops up. As it was in regard to his release from prison, so it is now, when it is a question of presenting an address by the Municipal Corporation of Bombay.

To me, the chief difficulty is to understand the "motives" and "mental processes" of those who always refer to the alleged "evil" the Mahatma has brought on the land. These people see two sides to his character. One to be praised, the other to be condemned.

For certain manifestations of the sinister side, they are never tired of pointing out to certain distressing events which happened in Bombay and other places.

Such is the distracted mental state of some good people, it would appear, that, whatever things are against whatever things are for, and whatever things are for, all these things are blended in Mr. Gandhi, and when to such an assemblage of qualities a high profession of piety is added, the effect becomes simply overpowering. The "mental processes" of these people appear to land them into a sort of hysteria.

It is a sorry sight, but there it is. Then there is a further dreadful reflection—whatever things only as are of good report can be "intertwined with his bones." The "evil" he has done "lives after him." Fatha! therefore it is, to attempt "to bury him alive"—or dead.

Now, if all political and other crimes in India, are to be attributed to the Mahatma's teaching, and further, he is to be held responsible for all "crimes" committed in his name—by every one of his followers (or those who call themselves his "followers") it appears to me, it logically follows, that all the crimes of Christendom must be attributed to the author of the concentrated ethical discourse known as "the Sermon on the Mount"—no less than the Founder of Christianity.

If so, then we Christians, Protestants and Catholics are in a sorry plight to illustrate what I mean. I shall summarise briefly. Witness the long and relentless persecution of the Waldenses and the Albigenses. The 6th and 7th Crusades. The wars of Charlemagne against the Saxons. The 30 years war of Germany. The

Barbarous slaughter. The wars of Louis XIV on the reversion of the Edicts of Nantes. The Dragoonades and the wars against Holland. Had that

by Luther which spread to England and Scotland. It is calculated that over 50 million "Christians" have perished in these wars. Indeed no wars so cruel and so relentless are known in history as these wars, which go to prove the truth of the Founder of Christianity. "I came not to send peace on earth but a sword."—Yours, etc.,

A CELT.

## SEPARATION OF RAILWAY BUDGET.

(Continued from page 8.)  
raise their loans on the guarantee of the Government.

There is one way of strengthening the position of the Government or the Railway Commission, and that could be done by accumulating large funds earmarked for railway purposes. But prospects of such overfunding funds are not in sight; not even by extra taxation or increased rates and fares, both of which are undesirable. Extra taxation depends upon the capacity of the people. Government have already pledged that extra taxation will not be levied for railway purposes. Raising of Rates and Fares is no doubt a form of extra taxation but high charges would give diminishing returns and the object would eventually fail. If it is possible to accumulate a large fund by any other means, it could be done without the separation of the Railway Budget. The Finance Department may keep the Railway Reserve Fund like the Gold Reserve Fund. Thus, there is no real need for the separation of the Railway Budget. However, it is very improbable that large sums of money might be accumulated out of the surplus profits of the railways to supply anything like 30 crores of rupees annually for capital outlay on the State Railways. The accumulation of large sums in the Reserve Fund will depend upon railway profits. Have the railways made such profits in the past 75 years as would enable the Railway Commission to accumulate large sums in the Reserve Fund? The accounts show that the railways have not even discharged their own liabilities in the past.

Appendix 8 to my Economic and Financial History—"The Indian Railways"—clearly shows a net loss of 300 crores from 1848-49 to 1919-20. Of this sum 18.75 crores were probably chargeable to capital, leaving a net loss of 281.25 crores on 31st March 1920. Taking the subsequent figures, the net loss rose to 322 crores on 31st March 1923. As the railways have not been able to clear all their liabilities in the past, it is hardly possible to accumulate large surplus profits in the future.

The separation of the Railway Budget as proposed by the Hon'ble the Commerce Member merely increases the autonomy of the Railway Administration. The country will not allow such autonomy. Autocratic system of Government stands condemned to-day more than ever before. It is idle to put it before the country under the veil of a separate budget.

The Railway Administrations are well-known to be autocratic. By their sweet will, they allow fabulous salaries, allowances and privileges to their favourite officials, adding largely to their favourite expenses. During the recent years, they have enhanced the passenger fares to a prohibitive extent, repeating the history of the sixties of the last century; the law of diminishing returns has set in, as is evident from the statistics published in the recent administration report for 1922-23. The service rendered to the large masses of Indian travellers is very unsatisfactory, while burdens are being increased and thrown upon the people of India. If further powers as now proposed be given to the Railway Board, its autonomy would be increased to the detriment of India and Indians. The proposal for the separate budget should be rejected specially on this ground.

The financial unsoundness of the proposal is still more important and calls for a special notice. Neither the Acworth Committee nor the Hon'ble the Commerce Member has shown that the railway investments of the Government of India are profitable. The statistics given in para 63 of the Railway Committee's Report of 1921 are not accurate. The percentages of profits shown in the accounts have been calculated upon incomplete figures of State outlay. The capital account of State Railways does not include large sums of money which have been paid out of the general revenues of India to meet the deficits of guaranteed interest or of the working expenses from 1848-49 to end of the last century.

The instance of surcharge on goods traffic referred to by the Hon'ble the Commerce Member as a ground for separating the Railway Budget is irrelevant. The surcharge was a wrong measure and should not have been introduced by the Government. It was introduced with the object of increasing the general revenue. That should not have been done and objections were justly raised by the railway administrations. That mistake has been rectified and it furnishes no valid ground for the separation of the Railway Budget.

The Commerce Member is flogging a dead horse by citing that instance as a ground for the proper regulation of Rates and Fares. The Rates and Fares have always been regulated by the railways according to the requirements of trade and conditions of traffic. They can always be adjusted without reference to the budget, whether the Budget is a combined one or a separate one, for the railways. The budget may be changed yearly but a general revision of Rates and Fares annually is out of the question, considering the thousands of railway stations and millions of Rates and Fares between all these stations. It takes several months and a large number of extra clerks on each railway to recalculate new Rates and Fares, which must be supplied to each station before a change can be brought into force.

Up to the year 1884, it was strictly laid down that the amount to be annually expended upon productive public works should be limited to 2½ millions sterling. That was a very sound limit in view of the financial condition of India. Had that

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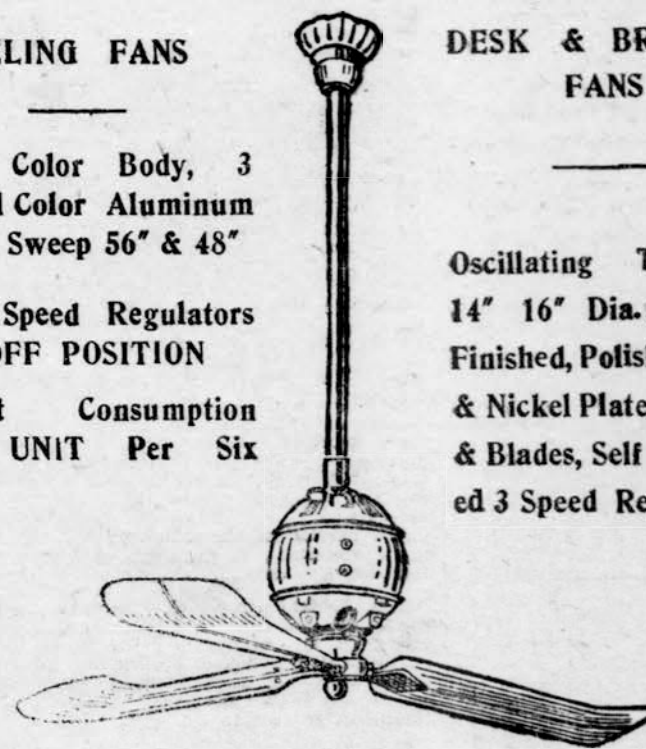
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limit not been relaxed by the Railway Committee of 1884, we should not have faced the difficulties we are facing now in regard to shortage of funds for capital outlay on the existing State Railways. These lines were constructed with undue haste between 1885 and 1899, with insufficient equipment, and ever since their wants for works of rehabilitation and improvements have been increasing. The past accounts of the railways do not show profitable investment. Are we to go on spending 30 crores of additional capital outlay every year, without taking stock of the real position? This is blind policy and no commercial house would allow the business to go on in such darkness. The railway administrations are spending Indian money without regard to the ultimate results.

Look at the recent proposal of writing off three crores of rupees in the value of stores in stock. Why these stores were purchased and under what circumstances, we have not been told.

We do not know what is the depreciated value of the lines, works and stock of the State Railways. According to the capital account, the capital cost of the State Railways amounted to 633 crores on 31st March 1923. To this should be added the 322 crores of railway deficits met from the general revenues of India up to the same date. Will the Railway Board have a valuation of the lines, works and stock made at the present worth, allowing depreciation due to wear and tear? Such a statement will show the commercial value of the concern.



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## IS IT REAL PROTECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Being connected with the Steel trade for 20 years and having given my evidence before the Tariff Board on behalf of the Iron Merchants' Association, Bombay, I feel it my duty to state my views on the Tariff Board recommendations for the guidance of the members of the Assembly.

The policy laid down for the Board's guidance was discriminating protection which restricts the burden on the consumer to the minimum necessary to attain the object. The Board accordingly recommended duties on five articles of steel imported from abroad which are manufactured or are likely to be shortly manufactured in India. Of these articles rail is an article which forms 60 per cent. of the Indian Steel manufacture and is almost exclusively imported from England. It is obvious that any recommendation that would not restrict or seriously affect this import, gives no relief to the Indian manufacturer. He ought to be placed in an absolutely sure position to get all Indian Rail orders. Now the Tariff Board recommends no enhancement of duty on this article, which means unrestricted import of rails to compete against Tata's Rails. To enable Tata to compete against this import they recommend a bounty of Rs. 32, Rs. 25 and Rs. 20 per ton for three years. This would compensate them for their existing cheap contracts with Railway Companies, but would not enable them to compete against a strong and influential rival. The object of the Protection ought to be to enable a struggling industry to drive away a powerful rival from the Home Market. The Board's recommendations do nothing of the kind. Perhaps, it has not been able to resist the indirect pressure of British manufacturers or their advocates here. Anyhow, the fact remains that for their chief output of rails, Tata Iron Steel and Co. have no guarantee for capturing the Home Market from a powerful rival.

The duty of the Assembly is to take a bold step which the Board has failed to take. In Australia, the Government bought all their steel requirements from the country itself even by paying a higher price, thus keeping out the British rival. Why should not India do the same? Government and the State owned Railway Companies require nearly three lakh tons of steel annually. If this is bought in the country, the price to be fixed by the Tariff Board from time to time, 75 per cent. of the output has a guaranteed customer. Big Railways are not State-owned. Government have an interest of 50 per cent. in them. The Assembly can, therefore, force their will on them if they wish to do so. Let them pass a resolution at the May session that the best method of giving Protection to Tata Iron and Steel Company is for Government State-owned Railway Companies to buy their steel requirements entirely from the country itself. If this means a tax on Railways, let them be compensated from the amount of the enhanced duty proposed to be levied on the other four articles.

I hope the public and the Assembly members will realise that this is a better method than the bounty proposed by the Board. Let our Fiscal League and the Indian Merchants' Chamber give their best consideration to this, and if they agree, let them support it. I hope to give my views on the higher duties proposed to be levied on the other four articles at a subsequent date.—Yours, etc.,

G. B. TRIVEDI.

Bombay, May 1.

## VAIKOM SATYAGRAHA FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—On the day of the arrest of Messrs. K. P. Kesava Menon and T. K. Madhavan, I received a telegram from Mr. P. Ramunni Menon asking me to appeal to the Malayalees of Bombay for funds. I admit I am guilty of gross negligence in having done absolutely nothing in the matter except sending Mr. Ramunni Menon's message for publication. I have, however, received Rs. 5 from Mr. K. G. Karkare, an enthusiastic worker among the Depressed Classes in Nalk District, who has also expressed his desire to contribute what is required to maintain Satyagraha so long as the struggle lasts. As I am leaving for Malabar, I am sending over this amount to Mr. T. Madhavan Nair, Secretary, Vaikom Satyagraha Fund, Nair Samaj Hostel, Dadar, to whom intending contributors may send their remittances. The Kerala residents of Bombay, at a meeting held a few days ago, have formed a Committee with Mr. T. Madhavan Nair, B. A., as Secretary and this Committee is the only Relief Committee in Bombay which is collecting funds—though for obvious reasons it has confined its activities to the Kerala residents—for the Vaikom Satyagraha.—Yours etc.,

E. R. MENON.

Bombay, May 1.

## THE RUSSO-ITALIAN TRADE TREATY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Russo-Italian Trade Treaty signed in Rome for three years on Feb. 7, 1924, came into force on March 7, and was published in the "Izvestia," the official organ of the Soviet Government on March 23.

The treaty which consists of 34 articles remains in force for one year after one of the contracting powers had given notice of its unwillingness to carry out the treaty during the above mentioned term of three years.

According to the 1st article the high contracting powers recognise the Government of each other de jure and lay down rules for the establishment of regular diplomatic relations. The 2nd article puts off the question of mutual claims for indemnity etc., till future discussions as was done by the temporary Russo-Danish Treaty. Each contracting party will enjoy all those trading rights and facilities which are given now or will be given in future to the citizens of a third power on territories of the other. But U. S. S. Republics shall not enjoy the facilities given in this respect by Italy to her colonies, dependencies, etc., similarly Italy will not have the right allowed by U. S. S. Republics to those countries that were included in the boundaries of the old Russian Empire on April 1, 1919, and shall not have the trade facilities allowed by U. S. S. Republics to her Asiatic neighbours (Art. 10).

Italy recognises the right of State monopoly over foreign trade exercised by the Soviet Government.

A number of articles deals with the rights of citizens of each contracting party on the territories of the other, e.g., about the arrival, departure, freedom of employment, freedom from personal duties, military requisitions, and the right of legal defence.

The legal defence of Italian limited companies in Russia will be carried according to the existing Russian laws, and only those companies will enjoy this right which have been registered in Russia according to the Russian laws.

The citizens of each high contracting power shall have the same rights on the territory of the other as the citizens of this State itself, except in case of taxation which they shall pay like other foreigners. Mutual facilities are provided to the agents of companies of each contracting power visiting the country of the other but in Russia the agents of only those companies will be allowed to come that have already been registered in Russia.

As regards transit duties, each party enjoys the position of the most favoured country and the facilities provided are mutual. The freight charged on the ships of one party in the waters of the others shall be the same as charged by the latter from her own citizens and the citizens of the most favoured powers, except in the case of the National trade fleet plying on internal waters carrying coastal trade and engaged in fishing and hunting. (Art. 20, 25, 30.)

Italian ships are allowed the right of carrying on coastal trade between the ports of Odessa, Poti, Novorossisk, Batum, and Rostov; similar rights are allowed the Russian ships between the ports of Trieste, Genoa, Naples, Livorno, and Catania. According to art. 26 on the ports of the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov shall be constructed big store-houses in which Italian goods can be stored for six months before being carried inland for sale or transit, but goods the import of which is prohibited in Russia shall not be allowed to be stored in this manner.

The treaty dealing with customs-duties consists of 11 articles. All the Italian goods upon which import duties have been reduced are included in List A, which are the following: Italian fruits and wines get a reduction of 40 per cent. to 75 per cent. rubber articles of 50 per cent. silk goods of 20 per cent. to 35 per cent. silk yarn of 50 per cent. and cotton yarn of 55 per cent.

Similar reduction of import duties is enjoyed by Russian food products—iron ore silk cocoons, raw materials etc., and are included in the list B. List D. contains the names of those goods on which S. Russia would reduce the export duties, e.g. animal hair, and silk cocoon, getting a reduction of export duties to the amount of 75 per cent. and flax to the amount of 2 per cent.

It is said that Italy has been allowed a free transit to Persia, via Caucasus. It has been reported by some journalists that Italy has been given some oil concessions in the Caucasus region, which is a premature view of the whole affair. The fact is that if oil concession would be given in future to foreigners, Italy would have the preferential right of making the first choice in the region of Georgia.—Yours etc.,

ZAFAR HASAN.

Moscow, March 26.

## NOT A NEW FEATURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Perhaps you may be surprised to hear that the G.I.P. Rly. has not introduced an altogether new feature by attaching as Indian Restaurant Car to one of their mail trains. The S. I. Railway has for the past 6 years been running such a car attached to their two express trains.—Yours, etc.,

K. S. IYENGAR.

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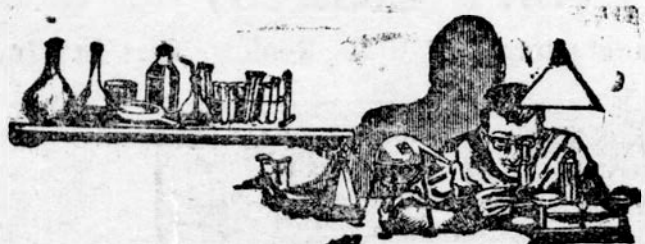
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I.

Some of our readers must have seen the report of the Committee on Public Accounts with regard to the Bombay Legislative Council which exposed some of the methods adopted by the Public Works Department in spending public money. Mr. Lalji Naranji made a spirited effort to throw further light on this report in the closing hours of the old Council, but the attempt was balked by a piece of clever manoeuvring. A similar Committee on Public Accounts of the Punjab Legislative Council submitted a report on the Audit and Appropriation Report for the year 1921-22 and other matters, portions of which are extremely interesting as exposing the methods adopted by the Forest Department in the matter of timber contracts. The facts of the case are briefly these: In November, 1922, the Accountant-General reported to the Finance Department that two sums of Rs. 12,000 and Rs. 3,00,000 had been drawn by the Chief Conservator of Forests and paid into the National Bank of India, Limited, for financing the Talwara Saw Mills project. In both these cases money had been withdrawn in the absence of Government sanction and budget provisions, and although on objection by the Accountant-General the Chief Conservator of Forests eventually refunded both these sums about six months after the withdrawal, the Accountant-General objected that Article 88 of the Civil Accounts Code was contravened, large sums of money being drawn from the Treasury which was not required for immediate disbursement. Article 33, Note (1) of the Civil Accounts Code directing that no banking account can be opened by the Head of a Department without previous sanction of the Accountant-General was also contravened. These irregularities were therefore placed before the Committee. As the Chief Conservator of Forests had refunded the sums noted above it became necessary for him to go to Government to meet the liabilities actually incurred by Government itself on the Talwara project which amounted to Rs. 2,27,445-15-1, which payment was authorised by Government with the cognizance of the Finance Department, although it involved the irregularity of making an appropriation for a new service for which no provisions had been made in the Budget. The story does not end here. In addition to the aforementioned amount the prospective co-partner, Bawa Dinga Singh, had incurred out-of-pocket expenses on the project up to the amount of Rs. 5,25,000, and was proposing to claim both for this sum and for damages. Government decided to order the Finance Department to pay out of the pocket expenses, viz., Rs. 5,25,000, to Bawa Dinga Singh without prejudice, and payment was actually made in the end of 1922-23 by the Chief Conservator. The Accountant-General objected to the payment of this sum on the ground that the requisite sanction did not exist, and that the payment was irregular as no appropriation existed in the Budget. The payment of both these sums were irregular, seeing that they involved re-appropriation for a new service for which no provision of any kind existed in the 1922-23 Budget. Both the payments were authorised as a special case by the Finance Department, as Government had decided to withdraw from the Talwara project and desired to cut its losses with as little expenditure as possible. All these matters came up before the Committee on Public Accounts for scrutiny. It is said that Government white blue books are the driest of dry subjects, and yet these few paragraphs taken from a blue book of the Government must make the reader think that there is any amount of romance in Government blue books. Before we proceed further we must make it clear that all these different items handled so easily and with a debonaire air were public monies, and the irregularities complained of occurred in the Accounts of a Provincial Government. Now what is his Talwara project round which the whole story apparently hangs. On the 6th September, 1921, a scheme of Rs. 10,25,000 for construction of a saw-mill at Talwara was administratively sanctioned by Government and the Chief Conservator was told that the question of employment of a Mr. La Fon who was regarded as essential to the scheme would be decided later on. Without the sanction of the Finance Department the scheme was considered merely tentative. It must be remembered that for purposes of Government Finance Rules administrative sanction is in itself inoperative and does not without the communication of funds enable a rupee to be spent. During the period of 6th September 1921 to 29th April 1922 the negotiations were on the recommendation of an official Committee proceeding with Lala Divanchand for agreement to start a saw-mill at Talwara on a co-partnership basis and the Officer of the Forests Department permitted Mr. La Fon whom they had been definitely told they had no power to engage as a Government servant to proceed in December to America to buy machinery for this project. Mr. Gibson, the Chief Conservator of Forests, who was severely heckled by the Committee on this engagement of Mr. La Fon said that there was no agreement completed with him and that he was engaged purely on behalf of the co-partner, Lala Divanchand, and yet Mr. Gibson maintained that M. La Fon should be paid by the Government for his trip to America, etc., and his salary also on the reasoning that "when we decided to wind up the

concern we took over all the liabilities and Mr. La Fon's pay is one of the liabilities." At the same time Mr. Greaves who was the Chief Conservator of Forests before Mr. Gibson wrote to Mr. La Fon that while Divanchand would employ him Government wished him for the position of Chief Engineer in the Province and Mr. Gibson in a subsequent wire writing apparently by Mr. Greaves' orders guaranteed his salary and travelling allowances while visiting the Punjab though adding that his appointment was subject to the final approval of Government. The old proverb is that man proposes and God disposes and all the nicely laid plans of all these officials were disturbed by Lala Divanchand's withdrawing from the scheme when Government found itself at the end of April, 1922, practically committed to the expenditure. After the withdrawal of Lala Divanchand, co-partnership scheme was recommended with Bawa Dinga Singh this being the first time that Government was officially asked to approve such a scheme. The manoeuvring of different items referred to in the beginning of this article takes place after this juncture.

We shall refer to it and all the other procedure connected with it in our subsequent article.

**BOMBAY'S BANKRUPTCY.**

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall feel obliged if you will kindly grant me the indulgence of your hospitable columns to lift the veil of my story lying behind the serio-comic-row scene that is being enacted in the columns of your sacred morning contemporary and on the dais of a certain church in Bombay.

For a few weeks past it is being dinned into our ears that the Bombay Presidency will soon be widowed if immediate steps are not taken to impede a threatening disaster by the sailing away to Rome of the Principal of a leading college of Bombay. It is being dinned into our ears that if this Rev. father's services are not requisitioned for the guidance of the education committee there is a surety to be appointed by the Bombay Government, the whole educational problem of this Presidency will be thrown overboard. The most perplexing fact is that a few Bombayites of light and leading have joined the chorus that is being sung from house tops, taking the refrain of his song from a dozen or so of social gatherings to which they had the honour to invite this gentleman. And the fun of it all is, sir that this Rev. Gentleman has been thrust on us in the limelight with the electric suddenness of a comet alien to our Solar System.

There must be reasons for this rignatole; there is no denying that fact. Then, I should like to inquire of these lachrymose gentry as to what services this Rev. gentleman has rendered to our Presidency that he is boosted up as an indispensable prop to our Presidency. If they have given any reply to this before now, it is that Fr. Blatter, the same Rev. gentleman I am speaking of, is an Educationalist of a very high and rare order. In this respect, will these gentlemen and your morning contemporary's topicist give us a single concrete instance of Fr. Blatter's reforming the University? Much is being made of certain articles that appeared in the columns of your morning contemporary under the superscription of "Fr. Blatter," of which the less said the better. Only One Behind the Scene knows the mystery behind these articles. If I am not wrong, Fr. Blatter was directly instrumental in abolishing the geology course from the Intermediate Science curriculum of our University. What a reformation! Perhaps these gentlemen wish him to reform our University on the model of St. Xavier's College 1919-1924. Heaven forbid! Today's St. Xavier's is a model institution? Annual dances, monthly social gatherings, fortnightly picnics, weekly dramatic performances, and flippant coquetry ad nauseam every hour of the day—that is the ideal to be set to future India. Take it up he who likes? Sir, will not Bombay be bankrupt of a great reformer if this gentleman sails away to Rome without vouchsafing us reforms such as these? Before concluding, sir, let me assure the topicist of your morning contemporary that I am neither a professional critic, nor a dissatisfied student, but am truly yours etc.

ONE BEHIND THE SCENE.

Bombay April 30.

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Hoping to be excused for the trouble and thanking you once again for all your kindness. With kindest regards.

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Prof. RAMANA SARASWATI, M.A., F.R.E.A., W.S.I., etc., etc.,

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I am neither an advertising physician nor a doctor of medicines but an ordinary clerk. In the prime of youth I unfortunately suffered a breakdown. I secretly sent for medicine from all the famous physicians whose grandiloquent advertisements resounded in the newspaper world. To my ill-luck, despair and disappointment stared me in the face wherever I looked until I began to prefer death to life. The wheel of fortune, however, took a new revolution and I was suddenly called upon in July, 1901, to undertake in connection with my employment a very dreary journey to Nepal which dotted over with short breaks in the way, took me thirteen days to reach Khatmandoo, where I put in a Caravan-sari. Adjoining to my room there had sojourned a day or two previously an angel-looking hermit who enquired from me the nature of my illness in such a loving tone that I was coaxed into a reluctant exposure of my long-hidden secret.

Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and a liniment for massage.

**GOD THE WITNESS.**

Only a week's treatment cured me of all the complaints that had made my life so burdensome that I looked upon suicide as the only avenue of escape from this "living death." Although by virtue of this short treatment I could find it too hard to restrain myself, yet in consequence of the strict surveillance that my benefactor so very kindly exercised over me I was obliged to observe the necessary prevention and to undergo the full course of treatment for 21 days which gave such a manly vigour to my deranged nervous system. After the completion of my mission there I reached home and experimented the remaining medicine upon some other hopeless cases and found it infallible remedy for all sorts of nervous diseases and every kind of general physical debility. On the persistent demands of some of my prudent and philanthropic friends and with a view to public weal I advertised this medicine. The price advertised hardly covers the expenses of its preparation and of enormously vast advertising operation.

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Kindly send me your medicine at your earliest convenience and oblige. I used your medicine once and am got rid of my complaints.

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**LAHORE.**

**UPPER BERTHS IN THIRD CLASS.****WILL OUR ASSOCIATIONS WAKE UP?**

To the Editor of "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—When will our local Associations take up the question of urging the G. I. P. Railway to provide upper berths in third class compartments in all their Passenger, Express and mail trains? Sir, we have the Passengers Relief Association, the Social Service League, the Humanitarian Association, and perhaps the most practical and influential Indian Merchants' Bureau. Why can't these Associations join hands and send a deputation to the Agents of the G. I. P. Railway, and impress on him the absolute necessity of providing upper berths in third class compartments? The writer has been regularly witnessing and now then experiencing tremendous rush of passengers. And with no upper berths and obstructions below the lower berths, third class travelling is most trying. If any of your readers visits the Victoria Terminus Station any night between 9 and 11-50 p.m. and passes by all the third class carriages of the Delhi Express, the Madras Mail and the three Poona Passengers, he will find, how crowded are these compartments, and how they are packed like sardines, as more passengers get in from Bombay and Dadar! Will the Bombay Associations wake up and move in the matter without delay, and thus do some concrete work for alleviating the hardships of third class passengers on the G. I. P. Railway.—Yours, etc.

**BARJORJI PRAMJI BHARUCHA.****"SAFETY FIRST"**

To the Editor of "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—When the whole of Bombay is busily engaged in the "Safety First" Campaign held by the Government of Bombay, and which we hope will save many lives from motor-cars and taxi-cabs, it is a regret to note that nothing whatever is done to the residents of Para Bazar, Bhora Bazar and such other congested streets to prohibit them from enjoying the joke of throwing remnants of food, plantain peels, filthy water, etc., on the roads and footpaths. This may not seem serious to your readers, but the passer-by who falls a victim to such a joking (much to the pleasure of the offender and to his dismay) will assure your readers what the reception actually is like. Hence if any one of our well-to-do citizens suggests a scheme to the Bombay Municipality such as the present "Safety First" Campaign or some other similar sort of thing, his heroic act will be much appreciated by the general public of Bombay, for it might solve this second great problem of Bombay.—Yours, etc.,

**A. S. LOBO.****ANOTHER INDIAN BARRISTER IN BRITISH GUIANA.**

In the Supreme Court of British Guiana the Full Court, comprising His Honour Sir Charles Major Kt. Chief Justice; His Honour Justice M. J. Berkeley, Senior Puisne Judge and His Honour W. J. Douglas, LL.M., Junior Puisne Judge heard the petition of Mr. Amedee Kashibhai Amin, B.A., LL.B., to be admitted to practise in the Colony as a Barrister-at-Law.

There was a large gathering of the general public present to witness the proceedings, and also in Court were several members of the legal profession including Hon. W. J. Gilchrist (Acting Attorney General), Hon. P. N. Browne K. C., Messrs. S. J. Van Sertima B.A., B.O.L. (Acting Assistant to Attorney General), J. A. Veerasawmy, A. B. Brown, G. E. Edwards, W. C. A. Luckhoo, G. T. Ramdoholl, E. F. Fredericks, LL.B., P. W. King, A. V. Crane, LL.B., and J. Wapree.

After hearing the Acting Attorney-General in support of the application, His Honour the Chief Justice said: The Court admits to the Bar of British Guiana and welcomes you to the ranks of the profession; and we wish you every success in the practice of that profession. You will now make the necessary declaration, which I understand you wish to be made upon the Hindoo Book Bhagvatgita.

Mr. Amin made the necessary declaration and signed the Roll after which each of their Honour (book) made with him and welcomed him again.

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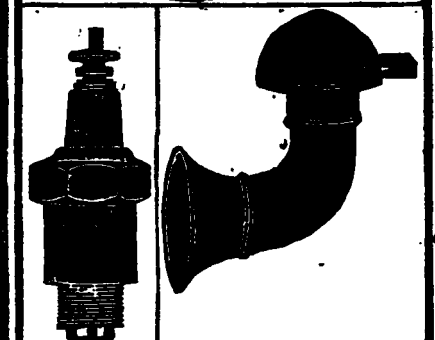
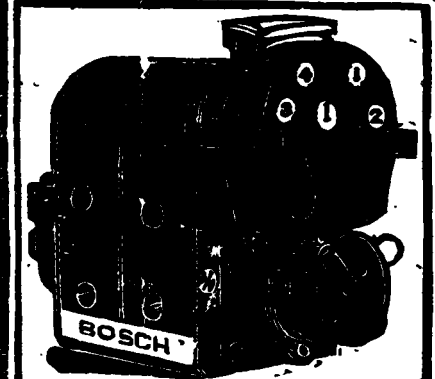
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